

# Lynchings - 1911

## Cases of 70

### LYNCHINGS IN 1911

THE number of lynchings in 1911 shows a decrease, being 71, as compared with 74 in 1910. The following table, showing the annual number during the last twenty-seven years, may be of general interest as the subject of lynching has become not only a state but a national topic of consideration:

1885	184	1890	107
1886	138	1900	115
1887	122	1901	135
1888	142	1902	98
1889	178	1903	104
1890	127	1904	87
1891	192	1905	60
1892	255	1906	60
1893	200	1907	63
1894	190	1908	100
1895	171	1909	87
1896	131	1910	74
1897	108	1911	71
1898	127		

The number of lynchings in the various states was as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 7; Georgia, 19; Idaho, 1; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 4; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 6; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 4. Of the total number, 7 were whites and 64 blacks, among the latter one woman. The crimes for which they were executed were as follows: Murder, 37; rape, 8; attempted rape, 6; insulting women, 4; unnamed, 5; murderous assault, 4; race prejudice, 3; threats, robbery, suspected of rape, wife beating, 1. The detailed list follows:

#### JANUARY.

- 15-Wade Patterson, colored, insulting women, Shelbyville, Ky.
- 16-James West, colored, insulting women, Shelbyville, Ky.
- 18-Gene Marshall, colored, murder, Shelbyville, Ky.
- 22-William Johnson, colored, murder, Avara, Ga.
- 20-Oval Poulson, colored, murder, Opelousas, La.

#### FEBRUARY.

- 12-Iver Peterson, colored, attempted rape, Eufaula, Ala.
- 26-Robert Jones, colored, murder, Augusta, Ga.
- 25-John Vease, colored, murder, Augusta, Ga.

#### MARCH.

- 7-Galvin Baker, colored, threats to kill, Marianna, Fla.

#### APRIL.

- 2-Unnamed negro, rape, Union Springs, Ala.
- 7-Charles Hale, colored, rape, Laurenceville, Ga.
- 8-Dawson Jordan, colored, murder, Ellaville, Ga.
- 8-Charles Pickett, colored, murder, Ellaville, Ga.
- 8-Murray Burton, colored, murder, Ellaville, Ga.
- 21-William Potts, colored, murder, Livermore, Ky.

#### MAY.

- 18-John McLeod, colored, murder, Swainsboro, Ga.
- 21-Benjamin Smith, colored, murder, Swainsboro, Ga.
- 21-Six unnamed negroes, murder, Lake City, Fla.
- 22-Joseph Moore, colored, murder, Crawfordville, Ga.
- 25-Laura Nelson and son, colored, murder, Okema, Okla.
- 25-James Sweet, colored, murder, Gallatin, Tenn.
- 25-Four unnamed whites, unnamed cause, Campbell, Ky.

#### JUNE.

- 1-Patrick Crump, colored, attempted rape, White Bluff, Tenn.
- 8-John Winston, colored, murder, Lafayette, Tenn.
- 16-William Bradford, colored, desperado, Chunky, Miss.
- 19-Charles Sellers, unknown cause, near Cody, Neb.

#### JULY.

- 11-William McGuff, colored, murder, Baconton, Ga.
- 24-Miles Taylor, colored, murder, Claiborne Parish, La.
- 12-"Commodore" Jones, colored, insulting women, Farmersville, Tex.
- 13-Zachariah Walker, colored, murder, Coatesville, Pa.
- 15-Unnamed negro, murder, Durant, Okla.
- 24-Peter Carter, negro, rape, Purcell, Okla.
- 20-Peter Davis, colored, murder, Fort Gaines, Ga.
- 30-Unnamed negro, murder, Clayton, Ala.

#### SEPTEMBER.

- 9-Arthur Dean, colored, rape, Augusta, Ark.
- 9-Peter Hallick, Grangeville, Idaho, wife beating.
- 15-Walter Byrd, colored, murderous assault, Winnaboro, La.
- 27-Charles Malpass, murder, Dumas, Ark.

#### OCTOBER.

- 5-Unnamed negro, attempted rape, Dublin, Ga.
- 10-Willis Jackson, colored, rape, near Greenville, S. C.
- 11-A. B. Richardson, colored, robbery, Carruthers, Mo.
- 11-Benjamin Woods, colored, rape, Carruthers, Mo.
- 11-Andrew Chapman, colored, attempted rape, Irvington, Ga.
- 16-Nathan Lucey, colored, rape, Forest City, Ark.
- 20-Charles Lewis, colored, insulting women, Hope, Ark.
- 22-Edward Sudeth, colored, murder, Corneta, Okla.
- 19-Terry Lovelace, colored, murderous assault, Manchester, Ga.
- 28-Daniel Walker, colored, murder, Washington, Ga.
- 29-Unnamed negro, attempted rape, Marshall, Tex.

#### NOVEMBER.

- 7-"Judge" Moseley, colored, murderous assault, Lockhart, Miss.
- 8-Riley Johnson, colored, attempted rape, Clarksville, Tex.
- 8-William Nixon, colored, murder, Delhi, La.

#### DECEMBER.

- 2-"Bud" Walker, colored, murder, Manford, Okla.
- 6-Two unnamed negroes, race prejudice, near Clifton, Tenn.
- 6-Unnamed negroes, race prejudice, near Clifton, Tenn.
- 21-John Warren, colored, murder, Donaldson, Ga.
- 25-King Davis, colored, murder, Brooklyn, Md.

### TENNESSEE MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

HE HAD KILLED DAVID BARRY AND A NEGRO COOK IN THE MONT GALLATIN.

GALLATIN, TENN., May 23.—Jim Sweat, a negro ex-convict, was lynched by a mob near here this morning for killing David F. Barry and the latter's cook, a negro woman, early today. Sweat and the woman were quarrelling when Mr. Barry, who was a member of the Sumner county court, went to quiet them. The negro shot both of them dead.

### NEGRESS AND SON LYNCHED

MOB GAGS AND BINDS JAILER IN OKLAHOMA TOWN AND SECURES THE PRISONERS.

OKEMA, OKLA., May 25.—Laura Nelson, a negress and her son, 16 years of age, were lynched here today. They shot and killed a deputy sheriff who went to search their shanty for stolen goods.

The woman and her son were taken from the county jail today by a mob whose members had first gagged and bound the jailer, Lawrence Payne. The bodies were found later hanging to the timbers of a bridge across the Canadian river.



Lynchings - 1911  
Cases of

70 a

Jan. - June

# DOZEN MEN IN AUTOS LYNCH SIX NEGROES AT LAKE CITY, FLA.

## Bogus Telegram Opens Jail Doors in Early Morning and Sound of Firing Tells How Prisoners Die

### RODE 106 MILES TO AVENGE MURDER

#### PROBABLY FROM CAPITAL

WERE CHARGED WITH  
KILLING WHITE MAN.

My News - 3-22

Lake City, Fla., May 21.—Masquerading as officers of the law, dozen men took six negroes from the county jail here at 2 o'clock this morning, stood them in a row and riddled them with bullets.

They presented a bogus telegram to the credulous 16-year-old son of the sheriff, ordering the release of Mark Norris, Jr., Jerry Gusto and four other negroes, who had been held for safe-keeping on the charge of murdering B. B. Smith, a sawmill man at Wadecborough, Leon county, and wounding another white man named Register on May 12.

The men, who had come from Tallahassee to Lake City in automobiles, carried the negroes a mile outside of Lake City, compelled them to stand abreast and ten men commenced firing with rifles and pistols until every one of the six had been riddled.

Shoot for Thirty Minutes.

The firing lasted a half hour, and a few straggling citizens at day-break found the negroes mangled beyond recognition, just after the automobiles left the scene of the lynching.

The men who planned the execution of the six negroes came overland from Tallahassee, 106 miles and covered most of the distance at night. It is possible the occupants of the two automobiles were never seen from the time they left Tallahassee until they returned. The plans of the men were the most daring and for a curious combination of circumstances would have never been accomplished. The sheriff of Columbia county was out of the city and left the jail in charge of the boy, who aroused in the early hours of the morning,

ing, allowed the six negroes to be taken from the jail without knowing the sinister purpose of the visitors.

Used Fake Telegram.

The telegram which the leader of the mob showed the boy was supposedly from the sheriff of Leon county and stated that the sheriff had received intimations that a mob was being formed in Tallahassee to take the negro from the Lake City jail. The message ordered that the men be carried further south to frustrate the suspected mob. The telegram appeared authentic, as the six negroes have been moved frequently.

The actual details of the summary execution of the negroes is problematic, for residents of Lake City knew nothing of the lynching until a fusillade of distant shots was heard. A few citizens went in the direction of the noise and found the negroes, but all traces of the visitors were gone.

Negroes Tried to Escape.

By some it is believed that the negroes were to be hung but resisted and were instantly killed to prevent escape. Some indications of a struggle substantiate this belief.

The crime for which the negroes were held for safe keeping had created strong feeling in Leon county, as the men shot were prominent and as a general race disturbance was intimated at the preliminary hearing given the prisoners.

It was proven that the negroes had established a veritable arsenal and were prepared for trouble. The negroes were first taken to Tallahassee and then sent to Live Oak for safe keeping and were brought to Lake City six days ago.

## NEGRO PREACHER DIES ON A ROPE

### SHOOTS SUMMIT OFFICER.

BEN SMITH LYNCHED FOR FATAL-  
LY SHOOTING NEAL CANADY.

My News - 5-22-11

Swainsboro, Ga., May 21.—Ben Smith, an old negro preacher, shot and fatally wounded Neal Canady, deputy marshal of Summit, last night, and soon

afterwards was hanged to a limb and his body riddled with bullets.

Canady was attempting to arrest Smith for whom he had a warrant for shooting his wife. Smith drew his pistol and shot the marshal through the abdomen, inflicting a probably fatal wound. As Canady fell he fired a shot at the fleeing negro and struck him but did not disable him. The sheriff was summoned and with bloodhounds soon was on the negro's trail.

In the meantime Smith had been discovered hiding in a swamp near by. A posse gathered and he was strung quickly up to a limb and his body filled with bullets, after which the crowd dispersed.

Smith, although a preacher, was a notoriously bad negro. He was an old man with hoary head and was toothless. He was somewhat of a leader among the negroes, being a little above the average in intelligence.

Neal Canady, the wounded man, is a son of Welcome Canady, a prominent citizen of this county. Mr. Canady's father is in Hot Springs, where he went in search of relief from rheumatism only a few days ago.

This is the second lynching that has occurred in Emanuel county in the last ten days, the other being John McLeod, the negro who killed Benton Woods, deputy sheriff of the City Court of Swainsboro, while McLeod was under arrest last night a week ago. Considerable excitement prevails among the negroes over these two lynchings and there is much talk among them of leaving the county in large numbers.

Added to this the negro Odd Fellows' hall at Adrian was dynamited last night, considerable damage being done to the building. This was thought to have been done by negroes who are jealous of the Odd Fellows.

## POSSES AND DOGS

### TRAIL WHITE MAN

My News - 6-19-11

#### ON YOUNG GIRL'S STORY.

#### SHE WAS BOUND, CHLOROFORMED AND ATTACKED, IN HER STORY.

Monticello, Ga., June 17.—A posse is in pursuit of Lawrence Cranford, a young white man, who is charged with chloroforming and assaulting Miss Lizzie Hale near Farrar, Jasper county.

Miss Hale, who is a prominent young woman and knew Cranford well, declares that the man attacked her Thursday night while the members of the family were away and tied her to a bed after using the drug to overcome her.

She was still trussed up when the family returned and did not regain consciousness till Friday morning, when she told her father of the assault and stated that she recognized her assailant as Cranford.

The alleged attack has stirred Jasper county to white heat. Poses are scouring the country and there is said to be little doubt but that Cranford might be dealt with summarily if he is captured. Track dogs are being

used and it is believed that he will not be able to escape.

It has been reported several times during the day that he had been located, but none of the rumors have been verified.

Cranford, of a prominent family and well connected, was acquitted a month ago of complicity of the murder of young Ben Moseley of the same community. Several years ago he was also acquitted of complicity in the killing of a negro.

Miss Hale is but 17 years of age and is rather pretty. She has been in bad health for several weeks and it is believed that the effects of the attack may prove very serious.

## MASKED GEORGIANS LYNCH NEGRO BRUTE

### Knock Sheriff Unconscious and Secure Prisoner.

My News - 4-8-11

#### TWO HUNDRED IN THE MOB

Before Being Lynched, the Negro Confessed His Crime of Brutally Assaulting the Young Wife of Prominent Georgia Farmer.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., April 8.—Shortly after midnight a mob of 200 masked men after attacking the sheriff and taking his keys from him, secured the negro, Charles Hale, arrested earlier in the night for brutally assaulting Mrs. C. C. Williams.

They took him to a corner in the business part of the town and after stringing him up on a tree, riddled the body with bullets.

Knocked Sheriff Unconscious.

According to Sheriff E. S. Garner, the mob was composed of residents of the country surrounding Lawrenceville. While the sheriff was parleying with the ring leaders in the yard of the jail, three others slipped behind and dealt him a heavy blow on the head, rendering him unconscious. They then secured his keys and made away with the prisoner.

The assault on Mrs. Williams is said to have been unusually brutal. Her husband, a prominent young farmer, was away from home when the negro slipped into the house this afternoon and before Mrs. Williams could offer any resistance, he seized her and threw her on the floor. In the scuffle, almost all the woman's clothing was torn from her body. After accomplishing his purpose, the negro hid in the house and again terrorized the woman when she regained consciousness.

Finds Negro in His Home.

Williams, who is paralyzed in the upper part of the body, found the negro there on his return. Hale, it is said threatened both with death if they revealed his crime.

As soon as he disappeared, Williams gave the alarm and Sheriff Garner organized a posse and started the hunt with bloodhounds. The chase led in-

to the Yellow River bottoms three miles away where the negro was captured. The negro is said to have confessed.

Mrs. Williams is reported in a serious condition tonight.

## TRIPLE LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY

### MOB STORMS THE SHELBY COUNTY JAIL AND TAKES THREE NE- GROES OUT AND HANG THEM.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Jan. 15.—Storming the Shelby county jail here early this morning, a mob composed of less than 100 men seized and lynched three negroes, two of whom were charged with assaulting white girls and the third under sentence to hang for the murder of his wife and held in jail here until the day for his execution could be set.

The three were lynched in different places and what first seemed to have been a single lynching was found to have been a triple one only with the finding of the three bodies.

The body of Eugene Marshall, sentenced to hang for the murder of his wife whom he had beheaded, was found hanging to a bridge over the Eminence pike only a short distance from the jail.

Sam West, employed as a chauffeur here for several months and who, it is said, had been seen on several occasions throwing kisses at white girls, and who was charged with assaulting the daughter of a Shelby county farmer, was one of the trio against whom the wrath of the mob was directed. He, too, was hanged to the bridge by the mob.

John Patterson, the third negro lynched, was also charged with assaulting a white woman.

Patterson attempted to escape from the mob, and was shot and his body thrown into a creek.

The cases of both West and Patterson were to have been presented to the grand jury summoned to convene at the January term of court which opens January 23.

The mob which attacked the jail, went about its work quietly and few persons knew of the triple lynching until the bodies were found several hours later.

Few of the mob were masked. The jail lock was smashed with a sledge hammer after which there was little difficulty in getting to the prisoners.

According to Deputy Jailer Hornback, Jailer, Edward Thompson hid the jail keys when the mob appeared and later when the mob became more insistent Hornback let the men into the jail office.

"They said there were three negroes here they were going to get or else blow up the jail," said Hornback. "They kept yelling for the dynamite, while some of the mob started to beat on the cell locks with a sledge hammer. About twelve men had their guns pointed at me demanding the keys, but I insisted I did not know where they were. Finally at 3:25 they broke open the cell door and took out West, Marshall and Patterson."

## WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Monticello, Ga., June 21.—This neighborhood is still all excitement over the lynching of Lawrence Cranford, a white man, accused of having raped Lizzie Hale, a white girl.



## TWO NEGROES LYNCHED BY MISSISSIPPI MOB

Taken From Deputies And Hung  
From Same Tree.

## TRIED TO POISON FAMILY

Negroes Had Placed Strychnine in The  
Drinking Water at The Home of  
Prominent Family Where Both Were  
Employed.

Mont Adv 5-6-11

MOBILE, ALA., May 6.—On the public road, three miles west of Louisville, in Winston county, Miss., the dead bodies of Cliff Jones and Bruce White, both colored, and half brothers, were found dangling from the limb of a tree at an early hour this morning. Both of the bodies were cold and had evidently been hanging for some time. Both of the negroes were in the employ of Johnson Pearson, a prominent planter and had been placed under arrest Friday afternoon for an alleged attempt to poison Mr. Pearson and family by placing a solution of strychnine, obtained from rat poison, in the drinking water that was being used by the family.

**Taken From Deputies.**  
The men were taken away from deputy sheriff's who had them in charge by a mob, but it could not be ascertained whether the members of the mob were white or black. Several days ago, Mr. Pearson had occasion to reprimand Jones for cruelty to one of his horses and later on in the day, refused to advance him money where-with to purchase a suit of clothes. This evidently angered the negro and, according to a confession which he made at the time of his arrest, led to a determination to have revenge. Thursday night Mr. Pearson detected a bitter taste in the drinking water at his home and upon investigation, found that strychnine had been placed in a vial of the poison had been kept in the barn for the purpose of poisoning rats, he went to look for it and found that it was missing.

**Both Confess Crime.**  
Jones was found at the house later on and after being put through a course of sweating, admitted that he had put strychnine in the water, and implicated his half-brother, Bruce White, in the crime which White also acknowledged. The negroes were arrested and while being conveyed to the jail on Friday afternoon, were taken away from the deputies, their bodies being found early this morning on their way to Louisville. The relatives of the dead men refused to enter the bodies or to have anything to do with the remains, which were cut down and buried by the sheriff.

## HALF A DOZEN LYNCH LITTLE MEXICAN BOY

## Youth Stabbed Man Who Had Violently Cursed Him

## HE WAS PASSING SALOON

Youngster Was But 13 or 14 Years of  
Age, Weighed But 50 Pounds, And  
Was Half Dead From The Usage  
Before Finally Killed.

Mont Adv 6-26-11

CAMERON, TEXAS, June 25.—That the Mexican boy lynched at Thorndale, Texas Monday night was but 13 or 14 years old and that he weighed less than fifty pounds was the statement made here today by Judge W. E. English who yesterday conducted the inquiry into the lynching. The boy was lynched after killing a man who cursed him. Judge English said the lynching was done by half a dozen men and that the report that the "Best citizens of Thorndale" participated in the lynching was untrue. The Judge said:

"The boy was passing the saloon of N. B. Stephens, whittling upon a shingle. The proprietor spoke to him good naturedly about littering the sidewalk and Stephens and the boy were scuffling in play when Charles Zieshang said to the boy, 'If the little—ever comes down in front of my place of business whittling on shingles, I will whip the—'

"This language aroused the youth and he instantly sprang at Zieshang, stabbing him one time just below the collar bone, from which he died in a few minutes."

Judge English said that five or six men later went to the house where the boy, under arrest, was awaiting transportation to the jail in Cameron. The boy wore a chain padlocked around his neck by the constable who had arrested him and who was then out looking for an automobile. These men, the judge said, led or dragged the boy by this chain, pulling him along behind a horse. He was in a dying condition when he reached the place where he was finally hanged. Judge English said that many of the leading citizens of Thorndale had co-operated with him to secure all the facts. The examining trial of the accused men will be held in a few days in Cameron.

## NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH BY LAURENS COUNTY POSSE.

Mont Adv 2-9-11

Pearly Kurtz Had Ambushed Dr. J. J. Wall  
Dublin, Ga., Feb. 6.—News reached here this morning that late yesterday near Montrose, in this county, Pearly Kurtz, a negro, was shot and killed while he was attempting to make his escape after he had been tracked down with dogs and caught for attempting to kill Dr. J. J. Wall.

Charley Holloman, William Henry Mathis and Mose Higdon were shot in a negro row and Dr. Wall was called to attend them. Kurtz got in the way and was knocked down by Dr. Wall. He secured a gun and as the doctor drove in the direction of his home shot at him with buckshot. Two of the shots struck his negro driver and one entered Dr. Wall's wrist.

Hounds were put on the negro's track and he was caught in a short time. When he attempted to run after he had been taken he was shot down. It is said that Holloman and Mathis are both seriously wounded and probably will die.

## EUFULA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Attempts to Assault Very  
Prominent Woman

## TAKEN FROM OFFICER

Body is Riddled With Bullets  
And Left Hanging to  
Tree Near City

## ALL NIGHT SEARCH IS MADE

Iver Petersen, an 18-Year-Old Negro,  
Meets Death at the Hands of Angry

Eufaula Citizens, Following an At-  
tempted Assault on Mrs. E. A. Hud-  
son—Excitement Prevails.

Mont Adv 2-13-11

EUFULA, ALA., Feb. 12.—Iver Petersen, a young negro about 18 years of age, was lynched this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock by twenty of the most prominent citizens of Eufaula, in the woods just off the public pad, eight miles from the city limits. His body was strung up to a limb and riddled with bullets. The body was left hanging there.

Last night about 7 o'clock, as Mrs. E. A. Hudson, a prominent woman of Eufaula, was crossing the street going from a neighbor's house to her own on North Eufaula Street, a negro, who was identified as Iver Petersen, grabbed her and attempted to assault her. Her screams brought several of her neighbors to the scene in a few moments and the negro fled.

After an all night search by police, deputies and citizens, Petersen was captured this morning at 8 o'clock at his father's house, just in the rear of the home of Congressman Henry D. Clayton. Deputy Beverly, accompanied by Mr. Spencer in the latter's automobile, started with the negro for Clayton, the county seat, fearing that a lynching might result if the prisoner was left in Eufaula.

At the eighth mile post from Eufaula on the Calyton road, the automobile was halted by a mob of citizens and the negro quickly rushed in the woods nearby where he was lynched.

Eufaula was in a high state of excitement all of last night and today. Mrs. Hudson, whom the negro attempted to assault, is very prominent

in social and church circles of the city. She is the daughter of Mrs. N. F. Jackson of Montgomery.

## THREE NEGROES ARE LYNCHED FOR KILLING WHITE MAN.

ELLAVILLE IS SCENE OF TRIPLE  
VENGEANCE OF MOB.

Ellaville, Ga., April 8.—Dawson Jordan, Charlie Pickett and Murray Burdon, negroes, were lynched here early this morning. They had been accused of the murder of Newton Eason, a white man. About 12:30 a. m. Jailer Cliff Baugh was awakened by several men who told him they had a prisoner to put into the jail. He admitted them and was overpowered and forced to unlock the cells in which the negroes were held.

They were taken to the outskirts of the town and preparations for their hanging were quickly made. From the positions in which the bodies were found it appears that Jordan escaped from the mob and fled, but was shot to death before he had run far. The two others were hanged and their bodies shot full of holes.

None of the negroes had been indicted for the Eason murder, but they were being held on a coroner's order.

Their preliminary trial had been set for next Monday. Eason was killed on the night of Jan. 2.

## TWO NEGROES STRUNG UP BY GEORGIA MOB

Charged With Shooting Railroad  
Conductor at Camak.

## BOTH BODIES ARE RIDDLED

Posse Takes Advantage of Absence of  
Sheriff, Who Was Looking For The

Third Negro Charged With Being  
Implicated in The Crime.

Mont Adv 2-26-11

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 25.—Bob Jones, the negro who shot and killed Conductor Thompson, at Camak, yesterday, was taken from the Warrenton jail at midnight last night, carried to the edge of town, strung up, and his body riddled with bullets. John Veazey, an other negro in the jail charged with attempting to kill I. E. Bradford, was lynched in the same manner.

W. W. Thompson, of the Georgia Railroad, was shot when he ordered Jones and another negro off the train to the jail in the custody of several officers when the lynching party, composed of about fifty men, made its appearance and overpowered the guard.

The negro who was with Jones has posed of about fifty men, made its advantage of Sheriff Brinley's absence with his posse looking for him to enter the jail and lynch Jones and Veazey.

The mob entered the town about midnight and pried open the door of the jail. They took the two negroes from their cell and quietly led them to the outskirts of the town. The next thing the inhabitants heard was a fusillade of shots and then all was still. This morning the bodies of the negroes were seen swinging from limbs of the same tree.

## WHOSE FAULT IS DOUBLE LYNCHING?

## WALTON COUNTY MOB ACTIVE.

LYNCHES TOM ALLEN; BREAKS  
INTO JAIL FOR SECOND VICTIM.

6-29-11

Monroe, Ga., June 27.—Two negroes were lynched in this county to-day.

Tom Allen, accused of attacking a white woman several weeks ago, was taken from a train near Social Circle, near here, tied to a telephone pole and shot to death. He was under the custody of three officers, who were overpowered by members of the mob.

Nearly twelve hours later, in broad daylight, men who are thought to have composed the first mob stormed the jail here, secured Joe Watts, another negro, who it is said was acting suspiciously around the house of Bud Haw, and put him to death.

Allen was in charge of three officers. He was sitting between and handcuffed to two of them. As the train neared Social Circle a crowd of men quietly boarded it, shoved guns in the faces of the officers and the handcuffed trio marched outside. There the handcuffs were unlocked, the doomed negro was led to a post and tied and lead was hurled into his body.

Recently 250 state militiamen were at Monroe when the trial of Allen first was called. However, the condition of his alleged victim was such that she could not be present and the trial was postponed. A change of venue was asked, but was denied by Judge Brand, who stated that he could not pass on the motion in vacation.

No request was made on Gov. Brown for troops, though it seemed to be general knowledge that the negro Allen was in grave danger of meeting his death at the hands of a mob unless he were well protected by armed men.

## Governor Denies Blame.

Atlanta, June 27.—Gov. Joseph M. Brown issued a statement this afternoon repudiating all blame for the Allen lynching.

He declared he did not have power to send a militia guard without a request from the county authorities, which was not extended to him.

## NEGRO IS LYNCHED.

MERIDIAN, MISS., June 17.—William Bradford, a negro, accused of an attempt to kill I. E. Bradford, was lynched in the town of Chunky, Miss., last night, according to advices which reached here tonight. Bradford was on route to the jail in the custody of several officers when the lynching party, composed of about fifty men, made its appearance and overpowered the guard.

The negro who was with Jones has posed of about fifty men, made its advantage of Sheriff Brinley's absence with his posse looking for him to enter the jail and lynch Jones and Veazey.



# Cases of NEGRO IS LYNCHED AT UNION SPRINGS

Mob From Pike County  
Storms Jail

OVERPOWERS OFFICERS

Sheriff is Seized, Handcuffed,  
Bucked and Left in Office  
at Courthouse

JUDGE TREATED LIKEWISE

Negro Is Marched Through Street To  
Outskirts, Strung Up In a Pecan  
Tree and His Body Riddled With  
Bullets—Assaulted a White Woman  
Near Goshen Four Weeks Ago.

*Mount Adm - 4-3-1*

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., April 2.—Calmly, but with a determination that would brook no interference, a mob composed of residents of Goshen and adjacent towns in Pike County, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, stormed the Bullock county jail, at this place, and took out Abberdine Johnson, alias Jack Walker, a negro, and marching him a mile beyond the city limits, suspended him from a small tree and riddled his body with bullets.

**Mob Worked Quietly.**  
So quietly was the preliminary work of the mob conducted that few of the residents of this place knew what was underway until a rousing cheer from those outside, which came when the jail doors were forced, notified them something was amiss and they hurried to the jail only to be confronted by a half hundred armed and determined men, bent on avenging one of the foulest crimes that has even blotted the criminal annals of Alabama.

Johnson, four weeks ago, assaulted Mrs. Martha Butts, of Goshen. He escaped after the crime but was captured about 8 o'clock this morning near the Bullock county fair grounds.

Word of the capture spread rapidly but as the trend of opinion of the captors, including the women's husband, was to let the law take its course, no trouble was anticipated and the negro was lodged in jail.

**Mob Boards Train.**  
Hardly had news of the capture reached Goshen though, before the farmers began to assemble and when the

morning train passed through en route to this place between fifty and seventy-five men, all heavily armed, boarded it.

At Troy and other stations along the way other men, in groups of two and three boarded it and their serious mien, their grim looks and the presence of the weapons showed they were not on a pleasure expedition.

When the train reached the station near the men left it hurriedly and approached the jail in as small groups as possible. Sheriff Jinright saw at once that trouble was brewing and realizing his inadequacy to cope with the mob, he wired Governor O'Neal at Montgomery for troops. Later he communicated with the Governor over the long distance telephone and at noon, the latter ordered three companies of Montgomery troops to the scene of the trouble.

During the interim though, the mob had not been idle. Massed in compact form before the gates of the jail, they made a demand for the negro. Sheriff Jinright argued and pleaded with the men but in vain.

**Wanted Negro Quick.**  
"We want him and want him quick," said one who appeared to be acting as spokesman.

Other citizens tried to counsel temperment but the mob declared as one man that the negro was what they wanted and what they were going to have.

Then a rumor spread through the crowd that the militia had been ordered from Montgomery and was then en route. This news was greeted with a yell of rage and hoping to stem the tide which appeared at that time almost impossible, Sheriff Jinright stepped up to again counsel, caution and plead for the law to take its course.

As he did so he was seized by several of the members of the mob and though he struggled furiously, was borne to the courthouse where he was handcuffed and bucked and left in his office.

Judge E. A. Singleton, who had just returned from church, then addressed the mob, asking the men to disperse in the name of the law. His remarks were greeted with jeers and he was jostled and pushed into the courthouse where he was left with the sheriff.

**Jail Is Stormed.**  
The mob then forced through the gates of the jail and while the major portion started for the building proper, a score or more with drawn revolvers and shot guns stood guard at the entrance gate so as to prevent anything like an attempt to cheat them of the negro.

A demand for the keys was made, but no answer was forthcoming, the mob went to work and in a few moments had forced the big door and then the second one leading into the cell room. Once inside the jail proper, the men began a most minute search of the cells.

In the last cell of one of the tiers they found the negro. He was crouched in a corner, his eyes starting almost from their sockets and mumbling an incoherent appeal for mercy. His hands were quickly tied and trembling like an aspen leaf, he was half dragged, half carried down the corridor and out into the bright sunlight of the afternoon.

**Marched Into Street.**  
The ominous silence which greeted

his appearance seemed to affect the fiend more than an angry shout or some hostile demonstration for he cowered back and looked from one to the other of his captors as though imploring their assistance. He was marched into the middle of the street and surrounded by the mob was started down Prairie street, the principal thoroughfare of the city.

Probably a thousand persons had joined the throng; by this time, but the majority of them were merely morbidly curious and had no interest in the lynching.

Chanting a weird melody, which at times was so high that it floated clear above the murmur of the mob, and which he punctuated at divers times with pleas for leniency to his captors and pleas of mercy and forgiveness to his God, the negro half walked and was half dragged down the street.

**First Shot Is Fired.**  
About two blocks from the jail some one in the rear of the mob fired a shot which struck the negro in the leg and knocked him down. He was dragged to his feet and continued towards the M. and E. bridge, which seemed to be the point decided on as the place of execution.

When the bridge was reached, the mob halted for a parley. Some were in favor of taking the negro back to Goshen and lynching him on the scene of his crime, but others argued that it would be best to complete the work where they were. While this discussion was on, a large automobile came down the road and a cry went up that it bore officers.

Instantly the mob closed in around the cowering wretch and the sudden drawing of weapons must have soon dispelled any ray of hope that the auto had sent through the quaking heart. It was only a touring car, though, and as it sped by, the mob decided that it was useless to take further chances.

**Tied to Pecan Tree.**  
Leaving the railroad they crossed into a field and walked to a small pecan tree which stood back about 200 yards from the road. Here the negro was more securely tied and his wrists suspended to one of the branches, leaving his feet about six inches from the ground.

Some of the infuriated men drew knives and began to mutilate the negro, but this was soon stopped and the leaders gave an order to fall back. The mob did so and the men ranged themselves in a formation almost like a body of soldiers in company front.

Weapons were drawn and shot guns and rifles poised. With a shriek which rang far above the din of the throng, the negro with a strength almost superhuman, drew himself up and threw his body over the limb to which his wrists were tied in an effort to shield himself from the weapons.

**Body Badly Riddled.**  
The movement was his death knell, for a moment later there was a burst of smoke and flame from over a hundred weapons and a volley of bullets pierced his body. For more than ten minutes, the fusillade kept up and then the mob desisted more from lack of ammunition than anything else. From head to foot the negro was riddled, his throat being so badly torn that the head hung by a few strands of ragged flesh.

Seeing that the work was completed the mob disbanded and left as quietly as it came. The body was left in the tree and during the day and even-

ing, hundreds of citizens went out and gazed upon the grawsome sight.

One of the peculiar incidents about the matter was that despite the 500 or more bullets which found lodgment in the negro's body, not even a strand of the small rope which bound his wrists to the tree was touched.

**Story of the Crime.**  
The crime for which the negro paid the extreme penalty, occurred March 3, and his victim was Mrs. Martha Butts, a most estimable woman living in the neighborhood of Goshen.

Going to the house on the mentioned afternoon, the negro found the woman alone with her two small children and he forced her to accompany him to a nearby swamp under penalty of death. Here he perpetrated the assault. Fearing that she would be murdered also, Mrs. Butts told the negro if he would spare her she would take him to the house and give him \$200 which she had concealed there, and he yielded. Mrs. Butts took the negro back to the house and while a bureau drawer she secured a revolver, turned and fired upon the negro, but missed him, and he made his escape.

At this juncture a white man passing heard the shots and galloped to the rear of the house and saw the negro depart. Mrs. Butts was unconscious when he entered but a glance sufficed to tell the story and he roused the neighborhood. The negro escaped at the time but was slightly wounded by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of one of the pursuers.

**Arrested Sunday Morning.**  
Nothing was heard from him until last Saturday night when his whereabouts was learned and a posse started in pursuit. The chase lasted until 3 o'clock this morning when the negro was corralled in the Bullock County fair grounds.

The final hunt, which culminated in the capture of the negro, was one of the most persistent that has ever been known in this section of the country.

When he escaped the first posse in the swamps immediately after the assault on Mrs. Butts, he left a trail of blood which showed that he had been wounded, and as he had since failed to appear around his old haunts, many believed that the bullet had struck a vital spot and that he had dragged himself away and died in the swamps.

A week ago G. A. Ritch learned that a negro answering the description of Johnson had been seen in the vicinity of the Barbour and Bullock County lines. He made a quiet investigation and with the information gleaned, went to Mt. Andrew where he ascertained beyond peradventure that the negro was the man wanted. With the aid of Sheriff Teal and about fifty negroes, whose homes had been robbed by this negro, Mr. Ritch took up the chase.

**Searchers Hot on Trail.**  
A systematic drive through the heavy underbrush and woods, where the negro had taken refuge, drove him towards the Pee River and thence into Midway. From there he was traced to Three Notch then towards Enon and then back towards Peachburg, so well had the searchers spread out behind him, that it was impossible for him to retrace his steps and he was forced towards Union Springs.

The trail led through ditches and over hills and dales of the roughest

sort of description but the pursuers kept grimly at their work and slowly but surely, they drew a net around the fugitive from which escape was impossible.

Many others joined the searchers and the entire country was scoured. The negro had provided himself with a bottle of turpentine and he saturated his feet with this so that hounds placed on the trail could not get the scent.

**Husband Joins Posse.**

Saturday morning J. J. Butts, husband of the negro's victim, joined the trailing party and the negro was trailed about twenty-five miles between Saturday night and Sunday morning. The last lap of the man hunt was through open fields and the party scattered in every direction, each with a torch. When a track was found, the finder fired two shots in the air and the entire party took up the trail until another division was necessary and this method was kept up until this morning when the negro was caught.

**MILITARY CALLED OUT.**

Montgomery Companies Make Favorable Showing in Assembly Methods.

News of the contemplated lynching of the negro, Abberdine Johnson, for an assault upon Mrs. Butt near Goshen, Pike County, was received in Montgomery yesterday before noon. It was after 12 o'clock, however, when the call for military assistance reached the Capitol.

About 1:30 o'clock the militia was called out and the riot call was sounded on the fire bell in the city hall.

Immediately the city was in a hubbub.

Members of the various companies were seen racing through the streets on their way to their armories and within the course of a few minutes Monroe Street in front of the city hall swarmed with civilians and soldier boys.

Few knew the cause for the sounding of the riot call and this suspense added to the excitement. It was not long, however, before the nature of the trouble was in some way conveyed to the anxious throng and when it became known that the disturbance was not local, interest centered chiefly in the gathering of the military.

**Militiamen in Readiness.**

After approximately 150 men had been placed in readiness to entrain for Union Springs, and a special train had been side-tracked, the order came from the Adjutant General that the troops should be disbanded; the negro, by this time, having been taken from the Bullock County jail and lynched.

The rapidity with which the militia assembled is considered to have been very complimentary to the various organizations.

It was a short sixteen minutes from the time the riot call was sounded until Troop A, under command of Captain W. F. Lee, had twenty-five men in light marching order, and ready to move.

Five minutes later, Captain Lee had thirty-five men equipped in heavy marching order, on the street in front of the city hall and ready to leave for the train upon receiving orders from the Adjutant General.

**True Blues Ready.**

The Montgomery True Blues, Co. D., was the second to appear on the streets. Forty-eight men, under command of Lieutenant R. W. Brower, were in heavy marching order and ready to entrain five minutes after the



cavalry company lined up on the streets.

The Montgomery Grays, under command of Captain E. H. Jackson, assembled in its armory, about thirty-five strong, and was ready to leave for Union Springs in short order.

Battery B, under command of Capt. George H. Todd, Jr., although it is not customary to call the artillery out on riot duty, gathered in its armory, sixty-two strong. This was the most favorable showing from the point of attendance, made by any of the local military companies.

With more than 150 men ready to move, further instructions from the adjutant general were awaited. It was about an hour later than instructions for the disbanding of the companies were received.

Major Ben F. Noble was in command of the four companies.

## GEORGIA MOB LYNCHES TRIO OF NEGROES

Posse Hangs Two And Shoots Third.

## LATTER ATTEMPTED ESCAPE

Shot Down While Running and Others Suspended From Trees and Riddled With Bullets—Mob Overpowers Jailor After Gaining Entrance On Pretext. *Mont. Adv.* 4-9-11

DAVENSVILLE, GA., April 8.—Dawson Jordan, Charlie Pickett and Murray Burton, negroes, were lynched near here early this morning. They had been accused of the murder of Newton Eason, a white man.

About 12:30 a. m. Jailor Cliff Baugh was awakened by several men who told him they had a prisoner to put into the jail.

He admitted them and was immediately overpowered and forced to unlock the cells in which the negroes were held. They were taken to outskirts of the town and prepared for their hanging was quickly made. *Shot While Escaping.*

From the positions in which the bodies were found it appears that Jordan escaped from the mob and fled, but was shot to death before he had run very far. The two others were hanged and their bodies shot full of holes.

None of the negroes had been indicted for the Eason murder but they were being held on a coroner's order. Their preliminary trial had been set for next Monday. Eason was killed on the night of January 2.

## GEORGIA POSSE KILLS NEGRO

BLACK AFTER THREATENING WHITE WOMAN, IS SHOT DOWN AS HE EMERGES FROM A BARN.

*Mont. Adv.* 4-23-11

STATESBORO, GA., April 22.—An unidentified negro was shot to pieces by a posse in the northern part of Bullock county today after he had entered the home of Mitchell Hendricks, a farmer, and with a shot gun threatened to kill Hendrick's wife.

Mrs. Hendricks escaped through a window shortly before her husband returned to the house and the latter seeing the negro come out with a shotgun, slipped to rear and secured a gun. On seeing him the negro rushed to an outhouse and locking himself in, declared he would kill any who approached. Neighbors who were called to the scene hid behind trees and when the negro finally came out in answer to a summons, he was instantly shot down. No arrests have been made.

## MOB KILLS NEGRO.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 11.—J. Winston, a negro who is supposed to have murdered Frank Baker, an ex-Federal soldier, for his pension money some time ago, was shot and killed by a mob in the town of Lafayette, Macon county, Tennessee, tonight. Winston had been released from jail on a charge of gambling and was on his way home when fired upon from the roadside, his body being riddled with buckshot. The body of Baker was found hidden in a cave several days ago. No arrests have been made of Winston's slayers.

## THE TABLE TURNED.

Way down in the southeast corner of an inside page of Monday's *Sun* we come upon a stick or two of type, telling a story always found on the front page of our glory sheet when some poor Negro is put away with red hands that seek blood. But the *Sun* is a wise old owl. This is the story: *Mont. Adv.* 3-22-11

Monticello, Ga., June 18.—Lawrence Crawford, a prominent young white man of Jasper county, was lynched early this morning, according to reports reaching here, for attacking Miss Lizzie Hale, the seventeen-year-old daughter of a wealthy planter.

The crime for which it is reported Crawford was lynched was committed Friday afternoon, and he was chased with bloodhounds by relatives of the girl all day Friday and Saturday and run down and shot to death this morning.

Poor Lawrence, he did not have time to lacken up his face, make his escape, in that way secure another "ack brute" for the lyncher's oak, or half the number of Negroes lynched in the South are lynched for white men's crimes. And shocking this must be to "Anglo-Saxon" civilization, for the "Anglos" are paragons of virtue, of manliness, gentility and gallantry, as the "white slaves" in this town and elsewhere will testify.

Booker T. Washington has a tongue of wisdom, a judgment almost unerring. "If white men lynch colored men, the time will come when white men will lynch white men," Mr. Washington once said. And if white men lynch

white men, and enough of them, we shall see the end of it, for lynching is not an ineradicable disease.

## DANGLING DEAD

*Mont. News* 5-8-11

## BY ROADSIDE

## NEGRO HALF BROTHERS HANG.

## MISSISSIPPIANS AVENGE EFFORT TO POISON PLANTER.

Mobile, Ala., May 6.—On the public ad, three miles west of Louisville, in Winston county, Mississippi, the dead bodies of Cliff Jones and Bruce White, half brothers, colored, were found dangling from the limb of a tree at an early hour to-day.

The negroes had been in the employ of John Pearson, a planter, and had been placed under arrest Friday afternoon for an alleged attempt to poison the Pearson family by placing a solution of strychnine, obtained from rat poison, in drinking water.

The men were taken away from deputy sheriffs by a mob. Several days ago Mr. Pearson had occasion to reprimand Jones for cruelty to one of his horses and later on in the day refused to advance him money. This evidently angered the negro and, according to a confession which he made at the time of his arrest, led to a determination for revenge.

## UNKNOWN NEGRO IS LYNCHED

FIFTY MEN AVENGE DEATH OF MISSISSIPPI FARMER WHOM THE BLACK MAN MURDERED. *Mont. Adv.* 3-26-11

ROCKPORT, MISS., Mar. 25.—An unknown negro was lynched near here today by a mob composed of about fifteen men after he had shot and killed Daniel Beasley, a white farmer living a short distance from this place.

The negro made his escape after the shooting but was captured later by a posse and was being hurried to the town jail here when his captors were overtaken by the mob, which forced them to give up the prisoner. What led up to the shooting of Beasley has not yet been learned. Everything is quiet tonight and no further trouble is expected.

## OFFICER'S SLAYER KILLED.

*Mont. News* 5-18-11  
John McLeod Taken from Emanuel Jail and Hanged.

Swainsboro, Ga., May 15.—Twenty minutes after Deputy Woods, his victim, died, John McLeod, a negro, was dragged from Emanuel county jail and hanged by a body of men, orderly, but determined, late Saturday night. The body was suspended from a tree and riddled with bullets.

There was no excitement. Hidden keys to the jail were found, and the victim quickly strung up. Following the lynching the crowd dispersed. The identity of none is known.

The coroner's inquest Sunday found death caused by "unknown parties."

## LYNCHED AND BURNED.

Georgia Mob Overpowers Jail Guard and Secures Negro Prisoner.

VERA, GA., Jan. 23.—William Johnson, a negro, charged with the murder of Brakeman Humphreys, white here was lynched early Sunday morning, his body riddled with bullets and later burned.

After shooting Humphreys, Johnson made an effort to escape. So hotly was he pursued that he gave himself up and was placed in jail. Hardly had an hour passed when a mob numbering about fifty men, appeared at the jail, overpowered the guard and took the negro several miles out of town, stringing him up to a tree. The body was riddled with bullets and afterwards burned.

## MOB KILLS AN OHIO NEGRO

MEN AND BOYS PURSUE TWO WHO ENTERED FARMER'S ORCHARD. ONE WHITE MAN SHOT. *Mont. Adv.* 6-28-11

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—An unknown negro is dead and John Decker, a farmer, is badly wounded as the result of a gun fight between three negroes and a mob of 300 men and boys on the west side today. Three negroes entered Decker's cherry orchard. When ordered out one of them drew a revolver. Decker entered his house and secured a shot gun and with a hired man armed with two revolvers, gave chase. Men and boys joined them and finally there were 300 chasing the negroes. Shots were exchanged and one of the negroes and Decker fell. The negro died within a few minutes but it is thought that Decker will recover. The other negroes escaped.

## GEORGIA NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN FLORIDA.

*Mont. News* 3-6-11  
Marianna, Fla., March 5.—Calvin Baker, a negro who came here from Georgia recently, was shot to death by a mob at Cypress, a small town near here, last night.

Baker had threatened to shoot up the town, it is said, and attempted to shoot the town marshal when that officer went to place him under arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct. Later he was arrested by a posse and placed in the lock-up. Some time in the night a mob battered down the door of the jail and poured a fusillade of shots into Baker's body.

## NEGRO LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA.

Mob Gave him Two Minutes to Pray and Then Shot Him. *Mont. Adv.* 3-26-11

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., March 25.—A mob gave John Henry Morgan, a negro, two minutes to pray and then lynched him here tonight after which they riddled his body with bullets. Two hours previous Morgan had shot and instantly killed Grover Lambert, a contractor of Cedar Bluff, Va.

## Christie's Reward

On June 8, John Winston, a Negro who is said to have murdered a Federal veteran for his pension money, was killed by a mob at Lafayette, Tennessee. *Mont. Adv.* 6-29-11

## Mississippi Mob Visits Vengeance on Negro Guilty

## Terrible Crime

*Mont. Adv.* 2-15-11  
STARKVILLE, MISS., Feb. 14.—

Mann Hamilton, a negro identified by Mrs. John Bell as the man who attacked her late yesterday at her home near Starkville and after clubbing her about the head with an iron bar, threw her into a well, was hanged by a mob near Starkville late today.

Mrs. Bell is probably fatally injured.

She was found in the well, which contained only a few feet of water, by her 10-year-old son when he returned from school late in the afternoon.

Posses were immediately organized and Hamilton was captured early today.



Lynchings-1911.

Cases of.

70c

Jan. - June.

## WALKER SHOT TO DEATH

ASSAILANT OF MRS. JOHN BUTTS  
KILLED BY A MOB NEAR LU-  
VERNE-SECRECY MAIN-  
TAINED ABOUT THE  
LYNCHING.

*Mont. Star* 3-18-11

LUVERNE, ALA., March 14.—From what your correspondent has learned there is no doubt but what the negro Jackson Walker, who criminally assaulted the wife of John Butts, has been severely dealt with and that it was done on Saturday about 1 o'clock following the crime on Friday evening.

The negro was first wounded at his camp fire, where he was cooking his breakfast about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, and at daylight his trail was followed by signs of blood for a short distance. The negro was shot about twelve times. There were only about six men who witnessed the killing.

The reason this information has not leaked out before is said to be on account of the sheriff of Pike County having threatened to prosecute any one who should kill the negro.

## MOB MEMBERS INDICTED

*Mont. Star* 3-10-11  
WESTON, W. VA., Mch 9.—Ten citizens were indicted on a felony charge by the grand jury today. They were charged with attempting lynch William Forbes, a negro, now under sentence of death for assaulting Miss. Flora Anglin, a few weeks ago. A penitentiary sentence is provided in the case. Forbes is to be hanged for his crime, March 17.



Lynchings - 1911

70d

Cases of.

# KILLS TWO, SHOTS TWO OTHERS DOWN, THEN IS LYNCHED

Ming News - 7-13-11

## Will McGriff, Negro, is Taken From Mitchell County Officer and Killed For Colquitt County Tragedy

Moultrie, Ga., July 11.—Will McGriff, a negro, this morning instantly killed a highly respected citizen of the northwestern part of this county. Will Washington, and a negro named Finney; shot and seriously wounded a young white man named O'Neal and a negro, and later to-day was himself shot to death by a posse.

The sheriff immediately went this morning to the scene of the negro's rampage, carrying bloodhounds for the purpose of tracking him. The negro fled immediately and the sheriff, after delivering the dogs to men who went in pursuit, returned to Moultrie on account of the serious illness of his wife.

The dead man, Washington, in addition to operating a farm was proprietor of a tie camp and the negro who did the shooting was a tie cutter in his employ.

### How Killings Occurred.

From the best information obtainable there was a difference arising out of the checking up of the ties, and the negro went to his shanty and, taking his rifle, returned to where Washington and the others were and immediately opened fire. Washington fell from the first shot and then O'Neal was wounded in the arm.

The desperado then turned his rifle upon members of his own race and Finney fell dead and the second negro fell with a bullet through his side.

Apparently satisfied that his work was well done, the negro shouldered his rifle and started for the woods with a statement that he would send more to their death before submitting to arrest.

The scene of the quadruple crime is several miles from Doerun in the northwest portion of the county and close to the Flint River and Northeastern Railway.

### Lynching of McGriff.

McGriff was arrested at Baconton this afternoon, according to a message sent by Deputy Sheriff Crow of Mitchell county, who stated that after he arrested the negro a crowd of 500 armed men demanded the prisoner, and seeing that resistance would be useless, as the crowd was determined and very threatening he complied with

their demands and left for Camilla. Before getting far he heard a number of gunshots and supposed the prisoner made an effort to escape and was killed. There is no doubt the slayer met his death at the hands of the crowd, for lynch talk was freely indulged in.

The negro who was wounded this morning will die as he was shot through the stomach.

## MOB HANGS WHITE MAN TO WATER TANK

## Overpower The Guards at Arkansas Jail

Mont Adv. - 9-28-11

## RESULT OF PITCHED BATTLE

Two Months Ago of Man Killed by Deputies When They Went to Arrest Them.—Family Terrorized the Community.

DUMAS, ARK., Sept. 27.—Forcing their way into the Desha County jail here, between fifty and one hundred men, members of a mob formed so quietly that the authorities had not the slightest warning, overpowered the deputies in charge and took Charles Malpass, Sr., (white) to a water tank and hanged him early today. The mob then dispersed without demonstration. None of its members is known to the authorities according to their statement.

The lynching followed a pitched battle late yesterday at the home of Malpass in which Sheriff W. D. Preston, of this county, deputy Sheriff Barney Stiel and two mulatto sons of Malpass were killed and Malpass wounded.

Negro Wife Escapes. Malpass' injuries were at first believed to be mortal but when he was brought here and placed in jail his wounds were found to be not serious. The wife of Charles Malpass, Sr., a negress, and Malpass' younger son, a mulatto, escaped from the house during the fighting. The authorities say

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they do not think the negress and the boy engaged in the battle yesterday and for this reason it is not thought the two will be sought further in connection with the affair.

The sheriff's posse had gone to the Malpass house to arrest the two mulatto sons of Malpass. The authorities say the community lived in a state of almost constant terror because of the Malpass family, against which prevailed intense feeling owing to the head of the family being a white man. No further trouble is expected.

## TOWN MARSHAL KILLED;

## NEGRO THEN IS LYNCHED

Mont Adv. - 12-24-11

## When Officer Attempts to Arrest Man, Latter Wheels and Fires On Him

DONALDSONVILLE, GA., Dec. 23.—Town Marshal C. A. Roberts was shot and killed this afternoon by a negro named John Warren, and the latter was captured soon after and lynched by a mob of citizens who had followed the officer when he went to arrest Warren.

The trouble started when the negro engaged in a quarrel with Gus Newberry, a white man, in which he threatened Newberry with a pistol. Warren was chased out of town by citizens who had witnessed the quarrel, but Marshal Roberts, on learning of the affair, started in pursuit. Over-taking the negro on the outskirts of town, the Marshal ordered the negro to climb out of his wagon, whereupon the latter wheeled about and opened fire. Roberts returned the fire.

In attempting to drag the black from his seat, Roberts fell dead from his wounds. At this stage other citizens arrived and before Warren could escape he was literally shot to pieces. Roberts leaves a large family.

## NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE BY PENNSYLVANIA MOB

## Men and Women Take Desperate From Hospital on Cot

## POLICEMEN ALL ABSENT

Negro is Carried to a Field and His

Cot is Placed Upon a Pile of Grass

and Weeds, Which Are Ignited,

Burning Furiously.

Mont Adv. - 8-10-11

COATSVILLE, PA., Aug. 13.—Zachariah Walker, a negro desperado, was carried on a cot from the hospital here tonight and burned to a crisp by

a frenzied mob of men and boys on a fire which they ignited about a half mile from town. The negro, who had shot and killed Edgar Rice, a special policeman of the Worth Iron Mills, last night, was first dragged to the scene of the shooting begging piteously for mercy. He had been arrested by a posse late this afternoon after a search which had stirred the countryside.

When the posse finally located Walker he was found hiding in a cherry tree and with the last bullet in his revolver shot himself in the mouth, falling from the tree. He was removed to the hospital and placed under police guard.

### Storm Hospital.

A few minutes after nine o'clock a crowd numbering almost 1,000 persons appeared at the hospital. The leaders were unable to gain admission, but quickly smashed the window frames and crawled through the corridor. A policeman who had been placed on duty to watch Walker, was the only person in the building besides the nurses and patients.

The leader of the mob placed his hands over the policeman's eyes while others who had entered the building set about to take their man from the hospital.

When Walker was taken to the hospital he was strapped down in order to prevent his escape. The mob seeing that gathered up the bed and placing it on the shoulders of four men, started for the country. They left the town and when half a mile from the hospital stopped at a farm house.

Here the mob entered a field and, quickly gathering up a pile of dry grass and weeds, placed the bed containing their victim upon it. The negro begged piteously to be released, but his pleading fell upon deaf ears.

### Flames Shoot Up.

A match was applied to the pile of grass and the flames shot up, quickly enshrouding the screaming victim. That not a vestige of the murderer be left the mob tore down the fence along the road and piled the rails upon the burning negro.

After waiting for half an hour, the mob dispersed as quickly as it had come. A curious feature of the burning was the fact that there was almost as many women in the crowd as men.

During the march from the hospital to the scene of the burning of the negro, not a policeman was encountered by the mob. Even the man on duty in the hospital made no effort to stop the fifteen or more leaders who had gained admittance to the institution. The only mask worn by its members were handkerchiefs drawn loosely over their faces.

That the burning of the negro was designed and carried out by coal men there can be no doubt. It was the work of men ready to take any kind of a chance to avenge the death of a respectable citizen who had been shot down in cold blood.

Coatsville is a town of about 10,000 persons, and is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty miles west of Philadelphia.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED. AUGUSTA, ARK., Sept. 9.—After he had slashed the throat of Mrs. Albert Vaughan, daughter of a white farmer, and killed one of his own race, and assaulted an aged negress, Arthur, a negro, was taken in hand by a mob of white men and negroes today and hanged from a mill shed on the principal street of Augusta.

## BULLETS END LIFE OF NEGRO SLAYER Ming News - 12-28-11 LYNCHED NEAR BALTIMORE

## Avenging Shots Were Thought to Be Yuletide Celebration.

Baltimore, Dec. 25.—King Davis, a negro, aged 28 years, who last Saturday night shot and killed Frederick A. Schwab, white, at Fairfield, Anne Arundel county, was taken from the lockup at Brooklyn, a suburb of Baltimore, at an early hour this morning and shot to death by a small party of unknown men.

Davis, who was known also by the name of Johnson, was dragged to a spot 200 yards from the station and shot through the lungs four times. His body was not discovered until several hours later by a passerby, who notified the police. No all night guard is kept at the station and the police had no knowledge of the affair until the finding of the body was reported. Chief Irwin at once started an investigation. Up to this evening he said he had no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

The avenging band, thought to have not exceeded eight or ten in number, formed quietly. They effected an entrance into the lockup without attracting the attention of those living near by and went to Davis' cell, where they found the negro asleep. Herbert Chase, another negro who was held in the station as a witness in the Schwab case, was not molested. Chase said that Davis fought desperately and shrieked for mercy, but his cries were quickly silenced by a blow on the head which stretched him unconscious. He was then dragged away to his death.

No noise or outcries were heard by the near neighbors except the shots and no attention was paid to these as they were thought to have been fired by Christmas merry-makers.

Between the station and the scene of the lynching the ground was trampled down and there was a trail of blood indicating that Davis was badly beaten before he was taken out.

A jury of inquest returned a verdict that Davis came to his death by bullet wounds inflicted by parties unknown to the jury.

## OKLAHOMA LYNCHING.

VALLIANT, OKLA., Dec. 5.—A mob forced an entrance to the jail here today, secured a young negro who refused to give his name, and hanged him to a tree at the Fair Grounds near the town. The negro was arrested on a charge of assaulting the 12-year-old daughter of Lee Sanders of this city.

The mob dispersed, leaving the body of the negro swinging in the wind.



# DAVIS IS TAKEN FROM LOCKUP AT BROOKLINE AND KILLED DESPITE HIS PLEADING

12-26-11  
BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 25—King Davis, a negro, 22 years, who last Saturday shot and killed Frederick A. Schwab, white, at Fairfield, was taken from the lockup at Brookline, a suburb of Baltimore, at an early hour this morning, and shot to death by a small mob.

Davis, who was also known by the name of Johnson, was dragged to a spot about 200 yards from the station and shot through the lungs four times. His body was not discovered until several hours later by a passer-by who notified the police. No all night guard is kept at the prison and the authorities had no knowledge of the affair until the finding of the body was reported. Chief Irwin at once started an investigation but has unearthed no clue.

## Band Forms Quietly.

The avenging band, thought to have not exceeded eight or ten in number, formed quietly. They effected an entrance into the lock-up without attracting the attention of those living near-by and went to Davis's cell, where they found the negro asleep. Hubert Chase, another negro, who was held as a witness in the Schwab case, was not molested. Chase said Davis fought desperately and shrieked for mercy but his cries were quickly silenced by a blow on the head which stretched him unconscious. He was then dragged away to his death.

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A jury of inquest returned a verdict that Davis came to his death by bullet wounds inflicted by parties unknown to the jury.

## BURNING NEGRO, CHARGE Two White Men are Placed Under Arrest in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 7.—A telephone message this morning from Decaturville, Tenn., says that George Shelton, and John Bailey, aged about 25 and brothers-in-law, were arrested late yesterday afternoon after leaving the stand in the coroner's inquiry into the murder of Ben Pettigrew, a well-to-do negro farmer and his two children last Friday in Decatur County. The three were waylaid while on a wagon load of cotton going to market.

Warrants against the two men were sworn out by Pettigrew's brother, Wash Pettigrew. The men are in jail. The inquest has not concluded.

# LYNCHING IN OKLAHOMA

Walter Mob Black Who Participated  
Mont. 12-3-11  
TULSA, OKLA., Dec. 3—"Bud" Walker, a negro, who earlier in the night was fatally wounded in a battle with a posse of citizens near the town of Mannford, after Walker, with another negro, had held up and robbed three residents of Mannford, was taken from a deputy sheriff at the jail door at 1:30 o'clock this morning, hanged to a tree, and his body, after it had been riddled with bullets, was dragged through the streets to the edge of the town and left to await disposition by the coroner, according to a telephone message from Mannford.

In the fight with the negroes, Fred Evans, a member of the posse, was killed and Rolly Johnson wounded. When the officer reached the jail with his prisoner, a mob of about 100 persons were in waiting. About twenty-five of the number, heavily masked, verpowered him, and Walker was ragged to a nearby tree and hanged. Walker declared that his fellow-highwayman, his brother, was killed in the battle with the posse.

LYNCH NEGRO IN OKLAHOMA  
FIVE HUNDRED WHITE MEN  
SHOOT NEGRO WHO ATTACKED  
WHITE WOMAN NEAR  
DURANT. 12-14-11  
DURANT, OKLA., Aug. 13.—A mob of 500 whites today captured and shot to death an unidentified negro, who yesterday attacked and shot Mrs. Redden Campbell near here and afterwards burned the negro's body.

The negro was killed after a running fight lasting more than an hour, in which he exhausted his ammunition, returning the fire of his pursuers.

When he fell, volley after volley of bullets were poured into his body by the advancing mob. It was then taken to the home of his victim. Nearly dead from her injuries, Mrs. Campbell identified it as that of her assailant.

The mob then burned the corpse.

## NEGRO LYNCHED IN TEXAS

Charged With Attacking White Woman  
Man is Taken From Officers.

MARSHALL, TEX., Oct. 29.—Will Ollie, a negro, charged with criminal attacking a white woman, five miles west of Marshall, last Friday morning, was taken from officers by a mob at an early hour this morning and hanged to a tree near the scene of his attempted crime.

It is charged that Ollie attacked the white woman Friday as she was entering a field on her farm, and after choking her, attempted to hang her and set fire to her clothing. The negro was frightened away and escaped. He was found last night in Long View by another negro, who promptly reported Ollie's whereabouts to the Marshall officers and he was arrested shortly after midnight.

A mob of about 500 men intercepted the officers as they were bringing the prisoner to the Marshall jail this morning, and lynched him. The name of the negro's victim was not learned.

Christian Recorder 12-3-11

# Posses Are Scouring Country for Richard Verge

A Negro in Meridian, Miss., had his body riddled with bullets by a mob because he assaulted a white man of that place with a stick.

Christian Recorder 12-14-11

Trouble between the races continues in Oklahoma. On December 5 a mob entered the jail at Valliant, dragged out a young Negro accused of assault, swung him to a tree near the fair grounds and left his body dangling in the wind.

Despatches tell of the recent lynching of a colored man in Wilkinson county, Ga.

The victim was hung and riddled with bullets. He had been held for trial by the Grand Jury.

Christian Recorder 12-14-11

The lynching of a Negro in Mannford, Okla., on December 3rd, seems about to involve the whole town in a race riot.

Christian Recorder 11-2-11

It is thought that few colored men would be lynched if their cases were dealt with as was the case of Charles Gellies, a white man, who was lynched at Valentine, Neb. For this lynching four men were sentenced to life imprisonment.

A colored man at Farmersville, Tex., was recently lynched because it was alleged he had used insulting language in addressing a white lady over the phone.

## NEGRO LYNCHED IN ARKANSAS

MAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT  
UPON MRS. THOMAS COX IS  
TAKEN FROM THE  
JAIL.

FOREST CITY, ARK., Oct. 16.—Nathan Lacey, a negro, who is charged with attacking Mrs. Thomas Cox at her home near Forest City yesterday, was taken from the local prison to-night by a mob and lynched.

Lacey was captured by a posse early today and imprisoned at Forest City. Tonight a mob of several hundred formed and with hedges hammers and crowbars battered their way to the negro's cell. Lacey was dragged into the open and with a rope about his neck marched to an old brickyard site a mile from this city where he was hanged to a telegraph pole.

His body was left hanging.

## SAM VERGE IS KILLED BY ANGRY MOB AT DEMOPOLIS

Negro's Brother Had Shot and  
Killed Vernon Tutt

MARENGO COUNTY AROUSED

# Posses Are Scouring Country for Richard Verge

## KILLING OCCURS SATURDAY

Trouble Started When Tutt  
Ordered Negroes to Put  
His Horses Out of  
The Rain

Special to The Advertiser.  
DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Aug. 4—Sam Verge, a negro, paid his life as a penalty for the murder, by his brother, Richard Verge, of Vernon Tutt, a prominent planter of Marengo County, near Hall's Creek. A crowd of Tutt's neighbors took Sam Verge from the posse which had arrested him Saturday night. Soon after, the body of the negro was found, riddled with bullets.

Vernon Tutt was killed Saturday afternoon by Richard Verge, who fired a shot gun into his body. Some words had passed between the two just before the shooting, when one of the negroes, either Sam or Richard Verge, replied insolently to a request from Tutt, and attacked him.

Negroes Had Horse.  
On Vernon Tutt's return from Demopolis Saturday afternoon, he discovered Sam Verge and Richard Verge, who were employed by him, in the store of O. D. Gandy, at Hall's Creek. The negroes had just returned from Demopolis in Mr. Tutt's wagon, and Mr. Tutt told them to go at once and put up his team; that as it was raining, he did not desire them out. One of the negroes replied in a very insulting tone that if he wanted the team carried home, he had better attend to it himself, and it is said that Tutt struck the negro with his fist. During the scuffle in Gandy's store, one of the negroes got possession of a shot gun and Tutt and Gandy left the store, Gandy closing it. It is said that Gandy went to his home and secured a pistol, giving it to Tutt. Tutt returned to the store and looked in through the window, when one of the negroes, apparently Richard Verge, fired at him, the load of buckshot taking effect around the heart and lungs.

Tutt walked a short distance from the store, and throwing his hand around his wounds, fell to the ground. Gandy not being able to reach his store, and having nothing with which to defend himself, left at once for McDowell, about a mile and a half way, to summon aid.

Verge Goes After Gandy.  
Sam Verge left after the shooting and his brother, Richard Verge, went to the home of Gandy and asked a negro woman where Mr. Gandy was, telling her he was going to kill him. Not finding Gandy at home, he compelled a half-witted negro boy in the employ of Gandy, to accompany him. Sam Verge went to Tutt's body and turning it over, secured his pistol and went out to the woods.

Christian Recorder 12-14-11

A large crowd by this time arrived from McDowell, and not finding the negro, they left for the home of Sam Verge, a short distance from Gandy's store. Verge was discovered cleaning a pistol. The negro was placed under arrest by C. W. Spidle and others.

It was the intention of the posse to carry the negro to Belmont and deliver him over to Constable A. B. Spidle at Belmont, but en route, they were met by a crowd and the negro's body was found shortly after near the scene of the trouble, riddled with bullets.

Policeman N. G. Railey and Leslie Armstrong left the city Saturday night, in company with others, on a hand car, in search of the negro, Richard Verge. After searching the woods near Hall's Creek they discovered a bottle, believed to have been emptied by the negro, as both of them had been drinking and had whiskey in their possession. Here the trail was lost Sunday morning.

## Boy Returns.

The half-witted negro boy returned to Hall's Creek, having made his escape from Richard Verge. The country is being scoured for the negro, Richard Verge. He is about 35 or 40 years of age, ginger-cake color, about six feet tall, has a scar on his forehead, made sometime ago by receiving a blow from a pistol.

The funeral of Vernon Tutt occurred near Belmont Sunday morning. The remains left Demopolis Sunday morning in a hearse, accompanied by a delegation from Tombigbee Camp, Woodmen of the World, and a number of other Demopolis citizens. Vernon Tutt was about 30 years old and was a member of a prominent family. About twelve months ago he was married to Miss Minnie Mitchell, of near Belmont.

Christian Recorder 12-14-11

A colored man was recently lynched at Augusta, Ark., charged with cutting the throat of a white farmer's daughter, killing one of his own race and assaulting an aged Negro woman.

## MOB CLAMORS FOR NEGRO

Lack of Leader is Only Thing That  
Prevented Lynching.

MYERSDALE, PA., Nov. 11.—Isalah Dorman, the negro charged with attempting to assault 9-year-old Ethel Morgan here yesterday, was removed to the county jail at Somerset today under heavy guard. Great crowds gathered and there were threats of a lynching but lack of a leader prevented.

On June 27th a Negro was lynched in Cleveland, Ohio. The negro is said to have been taken from the Negro's stealing cherries from a white man whom he finally fatally shot.

Christian Recorder 11-16-11

At Marshall, Tex., a mob of 50 armed men stormed the jail and lynched a Negro prisoner confined there.



Lynchings—1911  
Cases of. 71

# THE COATSVILLE LYNCHING.

We do not refer to the horrible Coatsville (Pa.) affair to excuse lynchings that sometimes occur in this section of the country, but to point out that the same spirit in respect to lynchings prevail in all parts of the country, and that before we can expect a cessation of the lynching evil public sentiment must be educated against it.

We have had some horrible lynchings here in the South, but none more horrible than that at Coatsville, in the very center of the section of country that is freest with its criticisms when a lynching occurs in the South. The man at Coatsville wasn't taken from a jail, but from a hospital, where he was on the way to death from a self-inflicted wound, and the crime for which he was lynched wasn't of the

kind that calls into play the worst passions of a Southern mob. The Coatsville negro shot to death a popular white man, a policeman. He would have been punished if he had survived his injury and the law had been permitted to take its course. His punishment in that way would have been far more effective as a deterrent of crime than his death by fire at the hands of mob will.

A good many negroes have been lynched at the North in the last few years, and this fact should awaken the people there to the fact that there is just as much feeling against the negroes in that section of the country as there is in this. Hence, the wiser course is to join in creating a sentiment against lynching and in favor of respecting the courts, instead of indulging in harsh criticisms against the South on the assumption that only in the South are negroes in danger of being lynched.

In the dispatches it is stated that the people of the Coatsville section are highly wrought up over the affair and that diligent efforts are to be made to bring the lynchings to justice. That is the old story. No matter where a lynching occurs the people are wrought up and the lynchings are going to be punished, but they never are, for the reason that public sentiment isn't strong enough. And lynchings will go on until public sentiment is educated to such a point that lynchings will not be tolerated. It is evident that Pennsylvania is in as much need of such education as Georgia.

## NO ARRESTS RESULT FROM BURNING OF NEGRO

### Pennsylvania Authorities Have List of Thirty Names

#### LYNCHING IS DEPLORED

Citizens Hold Mass Meeting—Arrests

Will Be Made Slowly As Most Prominent People Are Suspected—Troops

Keep Order. *Mont adv*

8-15-11

COATSVILLE, PA., Aug. 14.—No arrests have been made in connection with the lynching of the negro, Zachariah Walker, who last night was dragged on a bed from a hospital and burned alive on the outskirts of the town. The authorities of Chester county, it is said tonight, possess a list of about thirty men who are alleged to have been in the mob. Warrants, if any are issued, will not be sworn out until the investigation has been completed. Borough, county and State officials are uniting in efforts to bring the mob leaders to justice, but it is alleged some of the leading citizens of the town are involved and arrests will not be hastily made. The Borough Council held a special meeting tonight and adopted resolutions deploring the lynching and similar resolutions were passed by the Business Men's Association.

**Will Hold Inquest.**  
A coroner's jury with Chief of Police Umstead as foreman, were sworn in today and an inquest will be held over the body of Patrolman Rice. What remains of Walker's body was also viewed by the coroner's jury, but it adjourned without trying to place the blame for his death.

Although the Burgess of Coatsville reported that he would be able to handle the situation without assistance, Sheriff Golder asked Governor Tener to send a squad of State troops here. Acting upon this request, Captain Wilhelm and nineteen troopers started for Coatsville from Pottsville. Sheriff Golder and District Attorney Robert S. Gawtherp, of West Chester, today took Policeman Howe, who was on guard at Walker's bedside when the mob arrived, and a negro hospital attendant to West Chester, twelve miles across country and put them through a severe cross-examination, seeking to learn the identity of the men who carried the negro from the hospital.

The District Attorney refused to divulge the names, if any were furnished him, of the persons who were active in the lynching. Everything is quiet here tonight.

Thousands of persons journeyed out to the scene of the burning today. Even before dawn people began to gather at the spot.

July—Dec.

Nothing is left of Zachariah Walker, the victim, but his ashes, all unburned portions of the hospital cot that formed part of his pyre had been gathered up by the souvenir hunters.

Among the angriest people in the community are some of those who captured Walker yesterday afternoon in a woods near here. He had two revolvers with him and when he was surrounded by the posse he threatened them. Several of the manhunters fired at him and wounded him slightly. Evidently believing that he was about to be shot to death, Walker tried suicide, sending a bullet into his head.

He fell to the ground and was quickly captured by the crowd. With no thought of lynching, but with the determination of having him tried quickly for the murder of Rice, the posse laid him across three shotguns and carried him to a waiting automobile which brought him to the Coatsville hospital.

#### Confessed Crime.

When he reached the hospital Walker confessed his crime to Chief of Police Umstead and District Attorney Gawtherp.

News of the murder of Rice, who was very popular among the people here, spread rapidly. There had been no other crimes committed in this neighborhood that had been blameworthy on negroes and talk of lynching fell on willing ears. The main street of Coatsville is usually filled with people from the surrounding towns Sunday nights and a crowd soon gathered at the hospital. As the crowd increased the talk of lynching spread and finally a masked man mounted the steps of the hospital and shouted:

"Men of Coatsville, will you let a drunken negro do up such a white man as Rice?"

The orderly crowd was instantly transformed into a riotous mob. The attack on the hospital was then made. There were only the superintendent, four nurses and a policeman in the institution at the time and a defense of the negro was impossible. The crowd swarmed into the place through doors and windows and before most of the mob knew it, the wounded and frightened negro was being taken out of the building. Still lying on the cot, he was carried through the streets and out of the city to the Newland farm. He had been tied to the bed with ropes and as the crowd tore fence rails and gathered wood and other inflammables, Walker writhed on his cot and tugged at his bonds, but could not free himself.

#### Pleaded for Mercy.

The negro pleaded for mercy. He declared he killed Rice in self-defense, when the latter tried to arrest him for firing a revolver.

"Don't give me a crooked deal because I am not white," he said. Only vile oaths greeted his pleas.

All the leaders in the crowd wore masks made of handkerchiefs tied around their faces up to the eyes. They carried on their work quickly and after piling up the rubbish placed the cot, with its shuddering victim on it, over the pile. A dozen matches, it seemed, were simultaneously applied to the pyre and in an instant the negro was enveloped in the flames. The fire burned the ropes that held him and he made a dash for liberty. Walker reached a fence and was about to climb it when stalwart hands seized him and

dragged the flames only when approval envelope over.

#### GOVERNOR MAY ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 14.—Governor Tener, while in this city tonight on his way to Baltimore, declared those responsible for last night's mob violence at Coatsville must be prosecuted vigorously and that if the local authorities failed to take prompt action in bringing leaders he would order investigation.



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### Gradation in Heinousness.

That the courts of the South remain open almost only to "try" cases against colored men is pretty generally known. Many judges in the South, however, ashamed of the business, and give us periodically fine say sermons on the law, justice, reason, briefly, etc., etc. This, of course, has nothing to do with what mercy they do not show or what justice they do not give to colored men who come before them in the routine of business. The New York Independent is put out by the heinous conduct of a Georgia judge to whom we referred last week. We could wish that the Georgian might read the following editorial from that journal, if ever he reads at all:

There is a gradation in the heinousness even of lynchings. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God and men than others; and while lynching generally comes among the more heinous sins, the last lynching in Walton County, Ga., is heinous in a special degree. We get the facts from the Atlanta Constitution. When the victim was first put on trial the Governor was notified that the Negro would be lynched if he was not protected by troops, and three companies were sent to see that no violence was done. The trial was put off till June 27, and the Negro taken to the Atlanta jail for safe-keeping. It was common rumor, and everybody in Walton County knew, that an attempt would then be made to lynch him, and that an organization had been effected for the purpose. The judge of the court openly declared that without military protection the trial would be prevented. The sheriff knew perfectly well that the law would be defied, and he so told the judge, and yet he refused to write even a line to the Governor asking the protection of the law, having full knowledge that the Governor would honor his requisition. The Governor knew that the prisoner was likely to be lynched if sent without military protection, but he held that he had no authority to send troops without a request from the sheriff. Now

let the Constitution tell the rest of the story, for we need to add nothing more; Notwithstanding this full knowledge of the situation by every official, from the highest to the lowest, charged with the sacred responsibility of maintaining the law, two prisoners presently in the safe-keeping of the State solemnly guaranteed a fair trial by its constitution, were openly and deliberately sent to the hands of a mob.

"If officials in Georgia are the lynching business it is those who believe in law get up and take notice!"

### THE NATION'S DISGRACE.

Churchman Recorder

Attention cannot be called too frequently to the evils of lynching. In two days last week there was reported the lynching of seven Negroes—

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one Negro preacher at Swainsboro, Ga., who was accused of shooting a deputy marshal who attempted to enter his home, and six men lynched at Lake City, Fla., where they were incarcerated under suspicion of killing a white man named B. B. Smith, and wounding another. In the latter case it appears that the jail in which these Negroes were imprisoned was left in charge of a sixteen-year-old boy, the sheriff's son. He was shown a bogus telegram requesting him to deliver the prisoners "to the bearer," and this he innocently or designedly did. The result was that at the outskirts of the town the Negroes were lynched.

No one knows the number of Negroes lynched in this country annually. Only the worst cases which get into the newspapers are counted. The real number must be many times the number reported. And the real number of Negroes beaten, maimed and driven from their homes, but not killed, must be still many more times the number reported as lynched. Nor is this confined to any one state or section. The fact is that the life of the Negro is increasingly unsafe in any part of this country. The country which goes to Cuba to protect Cubans, which is appalled at bloodshed in Hayti, which mobilizes a whole army on the Mexican border to defend the rights and property of a few Americans, cannot protect its own citizens at home. Men have been known in the broad open daylight to kill Negroes and go unpunished. In fact, instead of attempting to punish them, the machinery of justice is used to shield and excuse them, and this is aided by the newspapers. Only a few years ago a Negro was lynched in Arkansas, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the dead man had frozen to death—making a joke of justice.

Not only are the newspapers practically silent upon this subject, but, worst of all, the pulpit seems to have its mouth sealed, except in rare instances. Indeed, so-called ministers of Christ may be found in almost any state who will not only condone but justify, and some even advocate lynching. Thomas Dixon is one of the most notorious. But even as far North as Wilmington, Del., a few years ago a so-called minister was one of the chief advocates of lynching a Negro. Indeed, the conscience of this nation is so dead that it is not hard to find Negroes who will condone lynching. Negroes who have the ear of the country too frequently cater to the sins of their white hearers in this respect than otherwise.

Lynching is not an unrelated evil. No lynching party is made up over night. Lynching is the exaggerated expression of an attitude of mind toward Negroes. Thousands of Negroes are lynched at heart who are not hanged or shot. Wherever a Negro is denied justice there is the foundation of a lynching. We all know that a Negro

who assaults a white woman or kills a white man has not a ghost of a show of escaping conviction North or South. Why lynch him then? He is lynched because white men do not want to give him the same kind of a trial as white men. For to do this would make him think he is as good as a white man. That is the spirit of lynching. It is in defiance of democracy so far as the Negro is concerned.

Now the real question with us is: Are we, the colored people of this country, a part of the American democracy? If we are not, we shall be lynched more and more. Until our place is assured we shall continue to be lynched. We must first convince ourselves that we will have no place but that of a full-fledged American, though it take generations to make our place secure, and we must not grow weary in appealing to the enlightened portion of the country for a recognition of our right. Our cause is just; God is on our side. And while we get money, lands, businesses, etc., we must not forget that with these we may be as bad off as we now are, unless the conscience of the nation is awakened. Money will not save us. Only the Christian's sense of justice can do that, and it can be done whether we are rich or poor. The Negroes of Jamaica are not rich, nor are they lynched. Why? Because the English conscience is awakened to treat all alike and give all justice. As long as the conscience of this nation sleeps we must continue to endure injustice and its natural expression—lynching, this nation's disgrace.

### SOWING THE WIND.

The Governor of Pennsylvania was once a great baseball player. He stood high with the bellowing fanatics in the grandstand. He was a good catcher and a fair hitter. He might well have remained in the world of sport, for in the affairs of government he is still a baseball player. When the news of the Coatesville lynching and burning reached him, what action did he take? This little fice with a bulldog's chain This little man with a bulldog's chain about his neck, what message did he send to the people of Pennsylvania and the country? "I am sorry," he said in effect, "but mistakes will happen." No wonder great Pennsylvania hangs its head in shame. Where giants once sat there sits a pigmy now. Governor Tener extracts no little comfort from this reflection: n. y. a. g.

I am making a full investigation and in a few days will know all about the occurrence and who were its ringleaders. I realize, however, that the town of Coatesville is an orderly one. It is

people, and I cannot conceive for a moment how such a thing could happen, and on Sunday. 8-17-11

"In a few days." The Easy Minded! "Coatesville an orderly town." A fool's speech in the mouth of a statesman! Blood, murder, lynching, burning a human being; all this in an orderly town! What was Tener's majority down there among the "industrial (sic) people?" On Sunday? How? Give Tener a spoon of soothing syrup, the blindness of birth is not yet broken from his eyes. Is there consolation in an hour like this for a governor of a mob-ridden state? Tener is easily consoled. Why weep or waste a single sigh:

I believe, however, that a lynching could occur in New York, indeed in any Northern State as well as Pennsylvania.

The governor's belief is not to be shaken, but another lynching in Pennsylvania would wreck the state; and a lynching in New York, and we expect something of that kind to be attempted here, would bring desolation more than enough for an army. The brutes of the "white race" are sowing the wind; let them put to death a Negro in this town, and see the whirlwind reaped. The situation in the North as well as the South, demands that men of color must everywhere be prepared to protect themselves. The law officers are powerless. The nation is powerless. The governors are powerless. The pulpit is silent. The press is dumb. The Negro is forced to the wall. They must protect themselves who have no protection in a free government.

The World asks how do black men feel? We answer for them. They feel that in a land whose fields they have cleared and whose history is empty without their record; whose wars they have fought and whose flag they saved from the clutches of the rebels, they are friendless. The newcomers from the vice-dens of Europe, the brutes and half-starved slaves from the markets of the old world in the North, and the ancient opponents of liberty in the South, are one in degrading black men. But

this, dear World, with the black men down, down also goes the

among the enlightened nations of the earth already, let lynch-law take its throne here, and soon we shall be a memory. Where glory sheds its lustre today, to-morrow sorrow-marked columns will tell the story of the fall.

The Times goes to the heart of the Pennsylvania barbarity. Walker was lynched not because he was a murderer, for murderers are as common as leaves in autumn (and what the Negro has learned of murder was taught him by one American "white" man), but because he was a Negro murderer. The barbarians burned Walker, but they burned at Walker's race. Walker's race feels the sting, feels the degrading whip of scorn cracked on this awful occasion by the hungry beasts from the wilds of southern Europe. Walker's race has borne in patience the persecutions of fifty bitter years. Walker's race remains a kindly race. But Walker's race begins to weary under the burden of lynch-law, disfranchisement and old Jim Crow. His race doubts the olive branch of peace, and no longer perceives the efficacy of the gospel of love. His race has read the records of those who have come up through trials and tribulations. They have read therein that those who permit oppression will always be oppressed, and self-protection is the first principle of equality.

The United States may go on in its drunkenness. It may debauch itself on the wine of self-glory. It may oppress the Negro race. It may run wild over airships and close its eyes to wicked sights, and its ears to the cries of justice. But soon or late there will be hell to tell the captain.

### "GREAT IS DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS."

Two hundred men were arrested by the police Sunday last for rowdiness between New York City and Coney Island. The criminal wave seems to be oscillating over the whole Republic. Men seem to be ready everywhere to fly in the face of lawful authority and to take matters into their own hands. On the same day men were lynched and burned in Pennsylvania and Oklahoma and

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on the heels of these remarkable  
currences a race war broke out in  
Bullock County, Georgia, when the  
black people were slaughtered and ter-  
rorized all over the county and their  
lodge rooms, churches and schools were  
put to the torch. The black men  
charged with provoking these disorders  
were not rapists. If they were mur-  
derers, as the allegation was, they were  
such because of reasonable provocation,  
for the most part, and most of them  
were in the hands of the officers of law  
when taken and shot to death and  
burned.

It is not a small thing to lynch a man,  
to murder a man, without due process  
of law: to lynch him and roast him is  
a crime which the nation is bound to  
be responsible for, unless it disavow and  
punish it. A nation is bound by its  
spiritual law to responsibility for vio-  
lations of its laws. There is no escape  
from this conclusion. The history of  
nations proves it, from the fall of Baby-  
lon to the fall of the Bastille. As bear-  
ing upon this point and the truth of it,  
one of the most remarkable incidents  
recorded in the New Testament is  
found, in a visit Paul paid Ephesus, in  
60 A. D., as recorded in Acts xix., 28-  
41, and we quote here the verses as a  
sign and a warning to the nation:

"And when they heard those sayings, they  
were full of wrath, and cried out, saying,  
Great is Diana of the Ephesians. And the  
whole city was filled with confusion; and  
having caught Gaius and Aristarchus, men  
of Macedonia, Paul's companions in travel,  
they rushed with one accord into the theatre.  
And when Paul would have entered in unto  
the people, the disciples suffered him not.  
And certain of the chief of Asia, which were  
his friends, sent unto him, desiring him that  
he would not adventure himself into the  
theatre. Some, therefore, cried one thing,  
and some another, for the assembly was con-  
fused, and the more part knew not wherefore  
they were come together. And they drew  
Alexander out of the multitude, the Jews put-  
ting him forward, and Alexander beckoned  
with the hand, and would have made his  
defense unto the people. But when they  
knew that he was a Jew all with one voice  
about the space of two hours cried out, Great  
is Diana of the Ephesians!

"And when the townclerk had appeased  
the people, he said: Ye men of Ephesus,  
what man is there that knoweth not how  
that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper  
of the great goddess Diana, and of the image  
which fell down from Jupiter? Seeing that  
these things cannot be spoken against, ye

are neither robbers of churches, nor yet  
blasphemers of your goddess; wherefore if  
Demetrius and the craftsmen which are with  
him have a matter against any man, the law  
is open, and there be deputies; let them im-  
plead one another; but if ye enquire any-  
thing concerning other matters, it shall be  
determined in a lawful assembly; for we are  
in danger to be called in question for this  
day's uproar, there being cause by which  
we may give an account of this concourse.  
And when he had thus spoken he dismissed  
the assembly."

Now, the nation is governed by the  
Christian philosophy, and it is said that  
"all Scripture is given by inspiration;"  
therefore, this uproar in Ephesus, and  
the pronouncement of the town clerk  
was a prophecy to all Christian nations  
which lynch and roast people without due  
process of law that the spirit of their  
philosophy would call them in question  
for every day's lynching and roasting  
of a human being of which they are  
guilty. To dispute this conclusion is to  
fly in the face of the Christian philoso-  
phy and to deny that the Spirit of it  
"visits the iniquity of the fathers upon  
the children unto the third and fourth  
generation."

Lynch law is a national crime, and as  
such it must be dealt with, because the  
citizen derives his right "to life, lib-  
erty and the pursuit of happiness" from

the Federal Government, primarily, and  
not from the State. It may appear to  
States rights doctrinaires as out of the  
question, but it is imperative, for na-  
tional honor at home and respect  
abroad, that the crime of lynch law be  
relegated to the Federal courts.

#### BREAK THE SILENCE.

Mob law, directed chiefly at men of  
the Negro race, is abroad in the city  
of New York. With impunity, and with-  
out cause, colored men are attacked by  
"gangs," beaten and frequently mur-  
dered. The police force drunk on preju-  
dice, are shooting men down in the  
street and boasting of their courage.  
The white pulpit is silent and the daily  
press is dumb. Colored men may not  
walk certain streets in safety and col-  
ored men are often insulted at will.  
Conditions are intolerable for New  
York, greatest of American cities. Sub-

time self-restraint marks the commenta-  
tions of the leaders, and patience the  
rank and file of the people. The fear  
that rules elsewhere we cannot allow a  
foothold here. But we are being driven  
to the wall. A kindly people are being  
armed with the dread recourse of  
anarchy, and peace may lose its charm.

We must break the silence by a pro-  
test that all can hear, a protest that will  
reach the hearts of justice-loving New  
Yorkers, that will command the atten-  
tion of the pulpits, and reach the ears  
of the Mayor,—a protest that will pro-  
test in the language of outraged inno-  
cence and the determination of men.  
Who will break the silence? THE AGE  
breaks the silence for the leaders. Will  
not the leaders break the silence for the  
people? If they do not speak we shall  
speak for them, and the language no man  
will mistake.

Break the silence before the chains  
are forged!

The speech of former Governor  
W. J. Northern before the Evan-  
gelical Ministers Union at Atlanta  
strikes the keynote in the settle-  
ment of the "Negro problem." The  
address is that of an honest,  
fair minded, christian gentleman,  
who from his long years of expe-  
rience is thoroughly capable of  
presenting this subject. Our Re-  
lation to the Negro, frankly and  
intelligently. The first fact  
brought out strongly is that the  
Negro and the white man make  
the community-life of the state,  
forty-seven per cent and fifty-three  
per cent relatively, and that the  
Negro is here and here to stay, for  
he says that deportation is a phys-  
ical impossibility, that it would  
bankrupt the state to purchase the  
property of the Negroes at the  
price the Negroes would demand  
as their property holdings are so  
vast. ~~Extermination of the Ne-~~  
gro, he claims, would be coward-  
ly and cruel and not worthy of  
the consideration of Christian  
people. Next he dwells upon the  
criminality of the Negro and as-  
serts that the whites have done  
but little to Christianize him or to  
better his moral status. On the  
other hand the penal system of  
Georgia is hardening and dam-  
ning. He accounts for the fact

at the Negro furnishes so much  
larger per cent of the criminals  
in our penitentiaries by saying  
"If the newspapers are to be  
credited, every Negro lynched or  
burned in Georgia makes from 100  
to 1,000 murderous white men.  
The crowds doing these savage  
deeds have been estimated from  
10 to 2,050 strong. If during the  
last quarter of a century we have  
averaged twenty lynchings an-  
nually, and the average crowd  
doing the savage work should be  
estimated at 500, we have the  
appalling condition of 250,000  
murderous white men loose in  
Georgia, not one of whom has  
ever been brought to trial and

punished for the crime of murder.  
This statement may furnish one  
further means for determining  
the criminal population of our  
criminal state, as between Negroes  
and white men as to numbers." His  
final appeal is that Christian-  
ity, and that alone, will settle this  
much vexed problem and that the  
"responsibility for the preserva-  
tion of our Christian civilization  
rests with the Christian element  
of our people, with the Christian  
ministers in the lead."

County judges have ac-  
cused ten of the nine men indicted  
and jury for complicity in the  
murder of Zachariah Walker, at Coates-  
ville, Pa., and the expectation is that the  
last two will be acquitted. The state  
and county authorities have done their  
utmost to punish those guilty of the  
crime, but have not been backed by the  
citizens of Coatesville and Chester Coun-  
ty, from which the juries are drawn. It  
is fair to say, also, that the Chester  
County grand jury did its full duty.  
Grand juries may indict, state and county  
attorneys may prosecute, and honest  
judges may instruct, but if prejudiced  
juries refuse to convict criminals, jus-  
tice is cheated of its vengeance and law-  
lessness is encouraged. As we have said  
time and again, the mob sentiment that  
feeds on race prejudice is gaining a dan-  
gerous foothold upon the public opinion  
of the Northern and Western States.

#### Mob Spirit Grows.

The mob spirit is spreading all over  
the land. The novelty of mobbing  
Negroes having worn off they have  
begun to mob white people. Out in  
Kansas last week a crowd of young  
sprouts, pupils in the mob schools,  
took a white school teacher in the  
woods and tarred and feathered her,  
last year down at Reelfoot Lake,

speaking we still  
teach bloody  
taught return to  
says McBreth when contempt  
murder of Duncan.—Louisville  
tender.

Last week there occurred a dou-  
ble lynching of Negro men in Caruth-  
ersville, Mo. One of the victims was  
suspected of robbery, the other of at-  
tacking a young woman.

#### Undermining Civilization.

The alarming thing about the Penn-  
sylvania and Oklahoma lynchings is  
the apparent assumption of white  
mobs that when a Negro is accused  
of a heinous crime the only thing to do  
is to kill him without trial—preferably  
to burn him alive and make a fete  
of it.

There is only one law for white and  
black, and that law, by ways appoint-  
ed, is able to reach its ends. The civ-  
ilization that does not accept this and  
in all sternness punish every defiance  
is neither fit nor able to endure.—New  
York World.

#### N. J. JERSEY MOBS.

A white woman was murdered in  
New Jersey last week. A colored man  
has been arrested in connection with the  
crime. He is in jail. The people in and  
around Lakewood are agitated, and hot  
words freely flow.

THE AGE directs the attention of the  
press of New York to the arrest of a  
colored man in connection with another  
crime in New Jersey. That was several  
months ago. The man protested his in-  
nocence, but the people were mad and  
hot and wanted to lynch the prisoner.

Not long ago a white man confessed  
the crime. In Jersey the rule is to arrest  
a colored man; let time prove the case.

A most dastardly  
crime in modern days was com-  
mitted in Tennessee on Tuesday  
last. An industrious colored man  
with two members of his family,  
one of them a female, was going to  
the gin with a load of cotton. A  
cowardly mob of white men  
caught and tied them to the wagon  
and set fire to the cotton, thus  
consuming them and burning to  
death one of the mules. This was  
done because the whites objected  
to the occupancy of the land by  
industrious colored farmers.  
What will Gov. Hooper do about  
this most dastardly crime? How  
long will the good white people  
tolerate such lawlessness?



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# CLARKSDALE.

Clarksdale is the queen town of the upper Delta in the State of Mississippi and the capital of Coahoma county, within whose boundaries, from Friar Point to little Coahoma, may be found more good and brave white men than may elsewhere be reached through the whole state. Charles Banks was born in that county, and his influence, notwithstanding his removal to the adjoining county of Bolivar, has never waned. His name is still a high sign for his people.

Once it was the boast of Clarksdale that no lynching would ever disgrace its records and that every one of its sons, let his color run or stand fast, stood equal before the law. That was once the boast and is yet. So that colored men walk the streets of their city, first of their loves, with a feeling of security common among them in no other community in the state, excepting, of course, Mound Bayou. A week ago Clarksdale white men made it plainer than ever before that no crime against an innocent colored man would be permitted to follow a breach of the law committed by some other colored man, holding to the old-time principle that, indeed, guilt is personal.

A lawless set of Clarksdale white men, presumably, visited the home of Dr. C. W. Raines a week ago and riddled it with buckshot. Dr. Raines, one of the leading colored men in the state, was supposed to have committed the heinous crime of raising funds to employ a lawyer to take an appeal to the Supreme Court in behalf of a colored man who had been convicted in the courts of the county and sentenced to be hanged. The militant defenders of law and society of Coahoma, armed with shotguns and other paraphernalia of war, accused Dr. Raines of having prevented a hanging in the county, and of such insolence, if it was he that

sought to raise funds, in carrying a cause to the Supreme Court of the state, the best and fairest tribunal among them all.

We have often turned the willing ear to the claim that the "best" white men in the South see nothing while seeing all, and that often they are mute when they should speak a stern word against the behavior of those who bring shame upon them and their fair section. Not so with Clarksdale. On the morrow of the night of the assault upon the Raines home more than 200 of the best white men in Clarksdale and Coahoma assembled in the court house, and with no small vehemence and eloquence, denounced the hoodlums as a disgrace to their city and its people, made a record of their meeting in strong resolutions, and offered a reward for each of the men composing the riotous band. Not a man arose to defend the deed. Not a false note was heard. Not a plea in extenuation was made, but the determined citizens of a peaceful town spoke a moving speech against lawlessness and against annoyance or persecution of their colored neighbors. They knew that behind them was the sentiment of a county and the lively support of the white women of the county, themselves long celebrated as courageous defenders of order.

The Delta Register reports the meeting in fashion full of pride in its strong men and in the good name of its city. Let us agitate when agitation will achieve, and where condemnation will serve the purpose, let us condemn, but also, let all of us who fight the fight withhold no gratitude from white men of the South who lend the people the protection of their good name and the comfort of their strength, white men built on the Clarksdale order, who think it unnecessary to drown all the colored men before they themselves may have an easy sail.

According to newspaper dispatches whites have recently lynched Negroes in Manchester, Dublin and Irwinton Ga.; in Marshall and Clarksville,

Texas; in Forest City, Tenn.; Meridian, Miss., and Hope, Ark. A number of unsuccessful attempts at lynching have been made in several states, including New York and Pennsylvania. A number of instances are recorded where Negro men are shot by white officers.

## THE COATESVILLE BURNING.

The Coatesville, Pa., burning has been the cause of considerable helpful discussion concerning the matter of mobs generally. Some have had the "audacity" to fix the responsibility for such happenings on the church, insisting that it is careless of its opportunity.

We think also that the church can do much, but not all, in preventing those horrible happenings. There are other agencies more powerful than the church in such matters. The school and home, together with the church, make possible for a trinity of assault before which the mob forces would have to give way. And, furthermore, it is not impossible to bring those forces—school, home, church—to bear on the great evil. We believe that the majority of homes, many schools, and the church at times, do wage war against that greatest of iniquities. But they do not act as of an understanding. One is desultory, another indifferent; whereas if all were incessant in their opposition, mob violence would be the least of the thoughts of the people. Solomon saw the thing plainly many years ago, when he said, train the child in the way it should go, and when it is old it will not depart from it. It is an old and simple truth, answering in this day as it did in that. The mob can be eliminated by those easy and goodly processes, which will also serve to reduce violence in general in the meanwhile. The mob is not a thing to be cured by the laws as long as there's no sentiment to respect them in such matters.

It has been reported authentically that a mob of white men entered the G. S. and F. depot at Vienna, Ga., on Saturday night, and killed an old and inoffensive colored man, and mercilessly whipped the other colored persons who were around. It is said that the men engaged in the murder and assault are known, but no arrests have been made. It can be feelingly exclaimed: "How long will such heinous crimes be permitted to continue?" Vienna is a small town in Dooly County, in the heart of the cotton belt where laborers are so badly needed in order to gather the fleecy staple. Is it a wonder that laborers are scarce in these districts? Crimes against them similar to the one above noted, have driven them from

the cotton fields. We call upon the law loving citizens of Georgia to stop this lawlessness in the State, and the people of Dooly County should see that the assaulters of these inoffensive persons be brought to justice.

South Miss News 1-30-11

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND MOB LAW.

The fact that the negro that the mob tried to take from the jail at Columbus, in this state, and lynch a few weeks ago, and brought about the death of Jailer Phelts and an innocent onlooker in its efforts to do so, has been shown by the confession of another negro to be guiltless of the crime with which he was charged, ought to be sufficient to create a public sentiment that would no longer tolerate lynchings in Georgia.

The attack on the Columbus jail, the tragic death of the jailer, the demand for troops to guard the jail, the insistence of the people that a special term of the court be held for the immediate trial of the accused man, are events that are still fresh in the public mind. Taylor, a negro of good reputation, had been charged with assaulting a young woman, had been identified, and to escape mob vengeance had been taken to the Fulton county jail. The mob refused to accept the jailer's statement that Taylor wasn't in the jail. There was an attack on the jail with the result already stated.

Now it appears that Taylor is innocent, and that a negro by the name of Swatson was guilty of the crime. What have the leaders of the mob to say now in justification of their violence and lawlessness? What can they say, except that they thought the negro Taylor was guilty? But what they thought is no excuse for their action. It doesn't bring back to life Jailer Phelts and the young man who was accidentally killed. If Taylor had been in the jail, had been reached by the mob, taken out and shot to death the fact that the lynchers thought that they had the right man would be no defense of their crime.

It is better that half a dozen guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished. And it should be impressed upon the public mind that it is no part of the duty of a mob to enforce the laws. Mob law is enforced in the heat of passion and without hearing both sides of a case. The accused man seldom is given a chance to be heard—at least he is given no chance to make a defense. The mob is intent upon punishing somebody. It wants vengeance and only blood will satisfy it. It should

be taught a lesson, and a severe one.

It should be brought home to mob leaders that they are law breakers and must suffer the punishment of their crime. When that is done public sentiment will frown upon lynchings and insist that the law shall take its course—that courts and juries shall deal with those charged with crimes. Only in that way can we have law abiding citizens and communities in which every citizen will feel that his life and property have ample protection.

If men who compose and lead lynching parties would show half the zeal for the enforcement of the law against those charged with murder and other crimes of violence when in the jury box that they show in pursuing those suspected of crime for the purpose of inflicting summary punishment or them, there would at once be a decrease of fifty per cent. in the number of crimes committed.

## WORLD DENOUNCES LYNCHING

Paper Deplores Mob Law and Refers to Recent Acts of Lawlessness—Scoffs at Plea That Negroes Are Lynched in Defense of American Womanhood.

In a strong editorial denouncing lynching, under the caption of "The Crime of Being a Negro," the New York World of October 27, charges that Negroes are lynched because of their color, and says:

"In a Georgia town widely known as a model community a mob last week took a Negro from jail and lynched him for the offense of striking a white man. In an Oklahoma city on Sunday a Negro was taken from the hands of a deputy sheriff and riddled with bullets for killing the City Attorney and shooting two other white citizens in a riot provoked by a Negro who pushed a white woman from the sidewalk.

"In neither case had the usual crime been committed by the victim of the mob's vengeance and in neither was there the excuse that the honor of women had to be protected by making an example of the culprit. There was no occasion to fear that either malefactor would escape justice. The Negro lynched in Georgia was in a cell awaiting punishment and the Negro lynched in Oklahoma was in safe custody. Granting the greater provocation to wreak vengeance on the assassin of a city official, the mob had been assured



that he would be convicted and legally hanged within thirty days and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that the promise would not be fulfilled.

"The mobs which have made these additions to the ghastly record of blood vengeance in a civilized country may at least be credited with tearing the veil of pretense from the plea that Negroes are lynched in defense of American womanhood. They are lynched because they are Negroes where the ordinary processes of justice are not swift enough to punish. When Negroes are summarily put to death without trial and without discrimination for offenses as far removed in heinousness as simple assault and murder, the theory is enforced that justice in this country is for the white man and not for the Negro.

"It is something to have lynching freed of its hypocrisy; but with what a sardonic commentary on the equality of all Americans under the law without distinction of color!"

#### NEW YORK MOBS.

How easy it is not to lynch a colored man in this town was proven last week, when a handful of a yellow man called Cain, insulted without cause by a beer-wagon driver, who resented tobacco smoke, and sat upon by a howling mob, many of which knew nothing of the matter except that a colored man was being pursued, wounded many and killed two. Deplorable this is, from the standpoint of the fearfulness of the crime of murder, the influence of the affair upon society generally, and the desolation that followed the path of blood and death. But it could not be stayed; it was one of those occurrences that sweep periodically through the philosophy of a social structure to vindicate the ways of truth. Cain's past record, according to the daily papers, that are never to be believed when colored people are to be reported, is bad. Why it is bad on the books, is another matter altogether. Many that saw him on that memorable evening are sorry now that they did not know before that his record was bad, for both he and others would have been saved much trouble and great pain.

We do not go into the details of the affairs. There is no use of it. Enough is known already, but we venture these remarks: It will be more pleasant in the future if colored

men who happen to break the rules of the traction companies with respect to smoking on the cars are left to the employees of the companies and the officers of the law, and if insolent and cheap "white people," who cannot bear in patience the sight of a recently dressed colored man or woman, will stay in their places, nor attempt to chastise where only the law may interpose. Hereafter when a single colored man and a single white man uselessly engage themselves in unseemly squabbles, let the mob look on, not charge the under dog, who moves in fear and excitement, for, like Cain, the under dog may turn and bite, and death might come. For Cain we have no excuse to offer; he fought a hundred men, and a hundred men he held at bay. He sought to avoid trouble, but trouble came, and he did what he could to protect himself. Fate moves wondrously. The gentle defender of the rules of the traction companies who first assaulted Cain, escaped unhurt. We have not heard of him since he followed his man to the street, except this, that he was the first to flee when the battle began fiercely to rage, and when his comrades needed him most.

The essence of cowardice we always see in the movements of a mob. Cowards only are found in mobs, and cowards flank together, never singly. A brother of one of the unfortunate men killed in the affair made a statement after the air cooled. We found it in the *Evening Sun*, whose editor must have been off watch when the paragraph slipped through. Said Cunningham:

I kept close to the Negro all the way and I know he didn't have any gun. Most of us didn't dare to touch him. The man with the most nerve was a man with an umbrella. He'd run up behind the Negro and hit him with the umbrella on the head. But the Negro spotted him by and by. Then he turned around and chased the man away. Whenever the Negro turned around the whole crowd would run. The minute his back was turned they would run up and hit him with things at him. But no one dared touch him.

The minute his back was turned the mob charged him, but whenever he faced the mob, the mob fell back and none dared to touch him, for his hands and garments were filled with teeth. The New York mob will finally get its man, but the rope that tells the story will tell another also, for colored men here, who make good neighbors and good friends, are set against the merciless mobs, composed, in these parts, of drunken immigrants and half-grown sons of slaves recently escaped from Europe. "The mob only needed a leader," announced Hearst's *Journal*, mob-organ and hate-inflamer. A mob has never had a leader, but some fiery-eyed, stewed, loud-talking man, at the head of a shouting gang of cowards, may yet cause blood unnecessarily to flow, and grief to visit many firesides where grief was never known before. Lynch-law, whether directed at Italians or Negroes, will never be written in the laws of this city. Mark that!

As for Cain, let him be quiet. The courts of New York, we believe, are as fair as any courts in the world. If he can set up that he killed others who sought first to kill him, he will go free. Cain had no gun, is the testimony of all.

**MANY SERMONS  
ON LYNCHING**  
age 8-24-11  
**Ministers Throughout the  
United States Condemn  
Mob Law**

**DR. R. C. RANSOM TALKS**  
**Tells Congregation American  
Public Opinion is Responsible  
for Lynching of Walker**  
**INDIFFERENCE OF NEGROES**

**Said to be Largely to Blame for Lynchings  
and the Abridgment of the Race's  
Rights and Privileges.**

The recent lynching of Zachariah Walker at Coatesville, Pa., was dis-  
cussed from the pulpit by many min-  
isters of both races throughout the  
last Sunday. In Greater New  
York several ministers saw fit to de-  
nounce the Coatesville horror and  
referred to it as a disgrace to the  
American people. One of the strong-  
est sermons was preached by the Rev.  
Reverdy C. Ransom, pastor of Bethel  
A. M. E. Church.

"Who lynched Zachariah Walker  
last Sunday at Coatesville, Pa.?" was  
the question propounded by Dr. Ran-  
som to his congregation, and his an-  
swer was: "Not the cold blooded  
mob of Coatesville, but American  
public opinion."

Dr. Ransom said:

"I suppose the white race will never  
be satisfied until it has lynched a Ne-  
gro in Boston Common. This public  
opinion has been educated for more  
than thirty years with all the vigil-  
ance of an academician. Its teachers  
have been the columns of the Ameri-  
can press, the silent acquiescence of  
the American pulpit, and the persis-  
tent attitude of the Southern States  
to repress the Negroes.

"But the Negroes themselves are  
largely to blame for the contempt in  
which they are held and the impunity  
with which their liberties and their  
lives may be invaded. Sheriffs,  
mayors, courts, Governors will not  
take seriously into account the inter-  
ests of a people who have lost or  
surrendered the right to retaliate or  
call them to account at the ballot box.  
Mobs do not quail when there is no  
fear that their wild brutalities will be  
answered by a volley of bullets. Men  
would be slow to apply the match for  
the incineration of a living victim if  
it were probable that the answering  
torch would kindle a flame in their  
midst.

"I am unwilling but slowly coming  
to the conclusion that the only way  
for the Negro in particular and the  
dark-skinned peoples in general to  
win and hold the respect of white  
people is to mete out to them a white  
man's measure in all the relations of  
life. Pious professions and solemn  
proclamations have little weight when  
they come from a people whose char-  
acter has been so clearly disclosed.

"But you stay inside the law. No  
matter what happens you stay inside  
the law. Then you can demand that  
the white man enforce this law. The  
day the Negro becomes lawless he is  
doomed. But, you say, laws are  
passed unjustly discriminating against  
us. I reply, agitate for their repeal,  
just as the white man would do. Vote  
for the men who will pass just laws.

**To do that the Negro must divorce  
himself from partisanship.**



# LYNCHING AT CARRUTHERSVILLE, MO.

## Missouri Takes Front Rank in Demonstrating White Superiority—Judge Lynch Perniciously Active—Will Christian People Stamp It Out?

Some splendid and most edifying examples of Caucasian superiority have been witnessed in the past few months. From the standpoint of wild beast ferocity and inhuman depravity nothing more could be asked. Lynchings and burnings and plucking the victims' scant remains to pieces for souvenirs threatens to become the national pastime. The pious Christian spirit of our beatific nationalism cry out in horror at the Mexican bull fight. Football has long been under the ban of this same fine spirit, the sensibilities of which are so keen that the suggestion of anything rough causes a great lifting of hands and hiding of faces. It prayed, begged, threatened and petitioned, until football is in danger of being reduced to the lady-like gentleness of a game of bean-bag with old maids for participants. At its behest boxing has been reduced to a dying breath extremity and the old race course is a thing of the past. Sunday baseball is offensive to it, and more than once has the National game felt the weight of its protest. The massacre of a few Jews in half-savage Russia, or the killing of a Missionary in half-civilized China, so arouses it as to bring forth resolutions so full of sympathy and regret as to stamp the United States the universal guardian of equity, justice and personal protection.

After a comparative lull the spirit of lynch law has been perniciously active for the past three or four months. It has fairly bristled in all parts of the country. Except for the purpose of showing how mean, how low, how vicious, and how despicable a brute type of white man can make himself and how unchristian-like the better type can close his eyes and stop his ears, no other reason can be assigned or understood. Surely if there is a half chance of proving a negro guilty, there can be no complaint of justice miscarried, or justice delayed. Certain it is that the temper of this blind-folded myth with balanced scales in hand, has been sufficiently well tested for all to know

by this time that when her cause is presided over by a white judge, deliberated upon by a white jury and with a white prosecutor, urging the enforcement and execution of her will, the avenues of escape are pretty well guarded when a black man is the culprit at bar. Then add to this gloomy situation the fact that the accused is compelled to entrust his defense to a white pleader who nine times in ten is less interested in the securing justice for the client which he loses than in pocketing the fee which he to receive, the most apprehensive should feel pretty well assured that the sable prisoner will get all that's coming to him and then a few more for good measure.

In view of all of which the American Negro is forced to conclude that the superior race is indulging himself a species of self-abasement, wholly unworthy of his better self, when he resorts to the extremity of mob violence. We love to encourage ourselves to believe that the good christian white people were thrilled with horror and filled with disgust at the brutality of their rough element which feels called upon to usurp the functions of the law and takes the executions thereof into its own hands when a Negro is accused. A few weeks ago Coatesville, Pennsylvania did the cause of Judge Lynch proud. And Missouri at Carruthersville made an heroic effort to out-strip her Quaker sister by hanging two Negroes charged according to the statement of Gov. Hadley, with nothing more than a petty crime. Up in Valentine, Nebraska this week, Judge Westover in the District Court, sentenced four white men to life imprisonment for lynching a white man. While this incident coincides with the old adage that it makes a big difference as to whose ox is gored, yet it is encouraging, and it is to be hoped that the sentiment of this great country will one day arise against this great evil and stamp it out in favor of the majesty of the law.

America is a great, fine country, full of fine, rich sentiment, but she has never been quite square with her-

self. Seldom has she ever had both feet on her splendid platform at once, and when she did her mind was not on it. After declaring that all men are born free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, she hobbled along for more than two centuries with a crutch and a cane, trying to straddle the iniquitous institution of human slavery. Finally a man of good sense, with a big human heart and a soul full of love for his fellow man came along and told America that it was impossible to exist part slave and part free. This pointed talk of Lincoln's made her mad. She flew into a passion and in her rage she lacerated herself, made frantic efforts to hack herself to pieces, split enormous quantities of blood, exhausted her resources and devastated her lands and raised a rough-house in general. But when the internal strife was over the crutch and cane with human slavery was stamped out. For the first time America stood on her feet and the world applauded.

### THE PRESS ON LYNCHINGS

The Coatesville authorities are making arrests in the lynching case so recently reported to the shape of Pennsylvania. It is a matter of interest, as the trial proceeds. It is one thing to arrest, it is another to convict, and even another to execute. The poor Negro did not have the advantage of this slow and uncertain process.—Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier.

This terrible lynching, this monstrous display of barbarism, will injure this country throughout the civilized world, but when the results are considered and the benefits realized, it will be seen that this colored man was a martyr to the cause of humanity, and that, after all, he did not die in vain.—Richmond (Va.) Planet.

Lynchings are so common in the United States that they have long since ceased to be surprising, whether in Georgia or Pennsylvania. But there are some communities where one might reasonably expect that something would be done to bring the lynchers to trial. In this instance several arrests have been made, but not until some one has been convicted and sentenced will the country at large be sure of the sincerity of the Pennsylvania authorities. So many bluffs of this kind have been made in previous cases that they are looked upon as mere jokes. There never has been a lynching where it was impossible to detect some of the lynching party.—New Rochelle (N. Y.) Standard-Journal.

A mob took a colored boy from a hospital at Coatesville, Pa., and burned him alive. The crime against the majesty of the law was very great, as the boy was in the custody of the law at the time of the outrage. This crime is just as great a crime as though it occurred in the heart of the South. But this can be said of the authorities

of the law in Pennsylvania. Every one got busy, from the governor to the deputy sheriff, and as result a number of the participants in the lynching are now confined in jail without bail.—East Tennessee (Knoxville) News.

While the Coatesville lynching of a Negro was indeed a most astonishing example of savagery practiced by 400 people with an approving audience of a couple of thousand, there is much in the conduct of the white people towards the colored people during the very recent past to sustain our oft-expressed belief that the justice-loving white people will ultimately see to it that justice and equality before the law will prevail in America.

The conduct of the half million of white people of Boston toward the Negro Elks was all that could be desired. Even down in Arkansas, a Negro organization was given a most royal welcome by white officials and citizens of the State and its capital city. And what is more the "Arkansas Democrat," the leading daily paper of the State, devoted nearly two whole pages on the 16th of August to the National Negro Business League. And we found other complimentary remarks about individual Negroes in the same issue.—Detroit Informer.

The infamous contagion is spreading. It has sunken its poisonous shaft in the State of Ohio, where but a few years ago Negroes were forced to flee from the hot-headed mob upon the same roads they had fled into Springfield from the tortures of slavery fifty years ago. The soil of Illinois also has been bathed in the blood of untried and uncondemned men. Now comes the sad and unfortunate news of the burning of a man in the State of Pennsylvania. If it were only the sacrifice of a man who had violated the law, it would soon pass from the minds of men; but it is more than that. It is the indifference and spirit of levity which accompany such heathenish exhibitions. Most men who die, under such conditions, are soon forgotten, but the manner in which death is inflicted is long remembered by its effect upon the community. All the punishment provided by the law cannot atone for the recklessness of that mob. It is truly commendable that the governor of the State is invoking swift and drastic punishment, but the callous indifference which provoked that lawless act is part of the morals of the community, and its effect may well be seriously considered in order to arrest its progress. The constant practice has seared the consciences of men, and any individual may be its victim.—Dayton (O.) Record.

If the Negro was a vicious and obstinate race of people, who could not be controlled, only by very cruel actions, the attitude of the civilized nations would be turned that way with a cause. But it is just the reverse. We are a race of people—called the man farthest down in America—obedient to the predominant race and their laws, controlled by their actions in all affairs; who has no desire to sway the power, but to live among them, since we are here, and live on amicable terms. The race is not constituted with the criminal and rowdy class alone, but there are men and women

who are what they represent in the most authentic way. Then we are at the hands of the white man. Why are we crushed, assailed, humiliated and demoralized by him. It seems if the white man wants us to dwell here with him, he would want an enlightened, intelligent, cultured and progressive people, instead of a vast multitude of crushed and worthless men to hang, shoot and burn, which lowers the standard of the civilized nations.—Palestine (Tex.) Plaindealer.



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## MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

Two small items in the day's news remind us that humanity's upward climb is slow, and that barbarity and cruelty are not as far behind us as we sometimes believe.

A vicious mob murdered a 12-year-old child in the day's news in many years. In an American town, with schools and churches close by, with every evidence of the civilization of which we boast so proudly at a hand, a child is dragged through the streets with a chain about his neck, choking and pleading, and done to death in the sight of the homes which sheltered gentle women and innocent children. What manner of men is it who could do such a viciously cruel deed.

Again an incident in a Mexican town illustrates the latent cruelty in mankind, although no bloody crime marked the happening. A German civil engineer, a man of education, was forced by a crowd of Mexicans at the point of a pistol to take off his shoes, and wait upon them in abject humility. The cruel purpose of the armed men was to humiliate the man's pride and self-respect; to force him through an experience, the memory of which would be as anguish in the coming years. The act was but an expression of that barbarity which harks back to the Middle Ages and which we have not yet left behind us.

## A STUPID PRESS.

If there was ever before a more wretched exhibition of cowardly and wicked journalism than the press of New York gave, without exception, in reporting the impressive activities of a colored man with a knife in this town last week, we have not heard of it.

What the press hopes to gain by lying going and coming in this fashion, we do not know. If the editors hereabouts are determined to surrender their columns to Southern pens working against starvation in New York, all right. But lying about a murder committed by a colored man, who intended not to be lynched, will not help society, aid the ends of jus-

tice, or increase the respect of journalism. As for colored men, when they see what the press does to, they will be more than ever determined to resent imposition of beer-wagon drivers and immigrant justice-dealers.

The press of New York may as well be told now as to learn the lesson later, that the colored men of New York, after a careful survey of the situation, proper consideration of every interest involved, and contemplating how many the years this continental valley they have called home, have agreed to oppose lynch-law, and oppose it right.

*This is New York, not Atlanta!*

## MINISTER CALLS MASS MEETING

To be Held Thursday Evening,  
June 15, at St. Mark's

M. E. Church  
N. Y. Ave. 6-8-11  
WHITES ATTACK NEGROES

Ministers Alarmed Over Actions  
of White Toughs and Threats  
of Negroes to Retaliate

## POLICE SELDOM INTERFERE

John Mitchell and Harry Bowen Assaulted;  
Then Told at the Police Station to Go  
On and Not Bother.

Owing to the numerous unprovoked assaults made lately on peaceable, law-abiding colored citizens by white toughs along Ninth avenue, and because of threats made within the past few days by Negroes not disposed to be conservative, who have declared that unless proper police protection is given colored pedestrians they will take the law in their own hands, a big mass meeting of Negro citizens will be held Thursday evening, June 15, at St. Mark's Methodist Church, 251 West Fifty-third street. The call for the mass meeting is the result of a conference of colored ministers of New York City, held this week when the situation which they think a delicate one, was thoroughly

discussed.

The call has been issued by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church. Among the other local ministers interested in the meeting are the Rev. Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church; the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church; the Rev. Mr. R. M. Bolden, pastor of Mother Zion Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church; the Rev. Mr. W. P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; the Rev. Mr. William R. Lawton, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Mr. Jno. W. Johnson, priest in charge of St. Cyprian's Chapel.

## Fierce Race Riot With Serious Consequences.

After discussing the disgraceful conduct of white ruffians and the desire expressed by a certain element of Negroes to retaliate, the ministers were unanimous in the opinion that something must be done at once to stop the uncalled for assaults of whites on blacks, before a race riot with serious consequences occurs in the district near the North River.

In issuing the call the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks has made it clearly understood that the meeting will not be held with a view to agitating the subject and making matters more aggravated. To the contrary, the assaulting of colored citizens by white toughs will be discussed in a calm, conservative manner, the ministers declare that the course to be pursued in putting down crime and securing the co-operation of the Police Department will not be radical.

It is said that the white toughs living on Ninth avenue have become emboldened, due to the apathy of the police, who seldom make an arrest when a Negro makes a complaint that he has been assaulted. Several of the police are said to have confidentially informed friends that their lack of activity was due to a fear that were they to make arrests the white ruffians against whom complaints were lodged by colored citizens, would, through political influence, make it uncomfortable for them.

## Police Afraid of Political Influence.

Negroes who are compelled to traverse the district frequented by the white toughs, knowing that the police are not disposed to protect them, are vowing that if the police are not inclined to see that they go about unmolested that they will protect themselves.

One of the latest assaults reported to the police, but which was treated lightly by the blue coats, occurred a few days at Ninth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Two colored men—John Mitchell and Harry Bowen—had missed their boat for Boston and were returning home when set upon by a gang of white ruffians and beaten. John Mitchell managed to get away from the mob and ran into a colored letter carrier who directed him to the West 30th street police station.

At the station Mitchell told the desk

sergeant of the assault. However, the affair was regarded lightly and the complainant was told to go on and not bother, that everything would be all right. No efforts were made to locate the disturbers of the peace, who, in the meantime had beaten Bowen and taken his suit case.

Similar assaults have been reported from time to time, and in every instance the information has always been given that the police refused to interfere.

Last Saturday evening while walking on Ninth avenue, between 36th and 37th streets, accompanied by a female acquaintance, Edmund Johnson, 317 West

39th street, was attacked from the rear by a gang of white toughs and painfully injured. One of the ruffians hit him a vicious blow across the head with a baseball bat.

Johnson was stunned for several seconds, and when he gained his senses he was led to the office of a physician, who found it necessary to sew eight stitches in Johnson's head.

About three hours after the assault Johnson was called upon over the telephone and was told by the person on the other end that he (the ruffian) was sorry that he had not killed him, and that the next time he hoped he would do his work more thoroughly.

The police at the 37th Street Police Station have been notified of the assault, but no arrests have been made to date.

The whites of Donaldsville, Ga., have recently been holding a carnival for the purpose of avenging the murder of Mary McLeod Bethune by a Negro preacher. They are especially bitter against the police, alleging that these lodges were behind the murder. According to some reports, six have been lynched, one hundred whipped and many lodges and school houses burned.

During the week the news accounts recorded horrible crimes committed by white men in various parts of the country. In giving accounts of these crimes the paper did not denote them as "brutes," "demons," etc., in glaring headlines, as they would if the crimes were committed by colored men. These sensational newspapers with glaring headlines do much to influence and continue the prejudice against our people.

## JUST JUDGE.

Whatever other disadvantages may bear heavily upon the Southern Negro, the courts of justice have remained steadfast to the ancient moorings when dealing with him. The courts and jails, law officers of all kinds and criminal lawyers would go out of business, as every one acquainted with the situation knows, if it was not absolutely necessary now and then to send a Negro to prison in order that he might not lose sight of

"his place," and if it was possible for a majority of the judges, lawyers, clerks, sheriffs and peace officers to make a living as easily in some other direction. If a jury of "his peers" could not send a Negro to jail periodically, testimony or no testimony, the jury would refuse to pay taxes to support the court house; and if a judge could not help out the dainty convict camps every six months he would lose his job. But justice tips her scales with accurate mien, and colored men invariably get what is coming to them.

Georgia gives us the type of the just judge who rules without fear and moves without favor; who knows his rights and dares to maintain them, and who thinks, along with all the great judges, that it is wholly unnecessary to take up the time of a court in establishing the guilt or innocence of a Negro before turning him over to a mob, since the crime is none the less for hanging him to a tree than for hanging him to a scaffold. The high prerogative of a Southern court is to carry out the wishes of the mob, not the provisions of the law, else how can the "dignity" of the court be maintained?

Judge Charles H. Brand of Georgia declares in carrying tones the purpose of the courts. Joe Watts and Tom Allen, men accused of crime, were taken from one Georgia jail to another. The judge admitted that he knew beforehand that death would follow the change, but what of it? Was not Georgia's fair name to be protected, her honor defended? Why should he call upon the Governor for troops to protect the prisoners? Let the judge himself tell the story:

While I want to discharge every duty which the law imposes upon me, I don't propose to be the engine of sacrificing any white man's life for the Negro rapists in the country by assuming a responsibility that the law does not impose upon me. In taking this position I am in perfect accord with my conscience and my God. I would not imperil the life of one white man to save the lives of a hundred Negro rapists.

If I had called the military and some young men among the soldiers were killed or some of the citizens of Walton County were killed I would never forgive myself.

But how did the learned and just judge know that these men were rapists? Were they ever tried? Were they ever confronted with their accusers or witnesses? The judge should not allow himself to become worked up over the lives of the "young men among the soldiers," for it would have been only necessary for the mob to have seen a bayonet or



heard the march of troops. It is so with all mobs. Judge Brand was not only in "perfect accord with his conscience and his God" but also in complete and happy harmony with the Democratic party of the State of Georgia, and with the vain women of that State who fetch woe and desolation into the land by evil tongues that are false.

This is the kind of a judge in the hollow of whose hands are all that make life worth while to one-third of the entire population of the South; judges who represent the dignity of the courts, and who speak for the temples of justice; prayers for the courts, and mercy on the temples!

The Atlanta Constitution answers Judge Brand and the sheriff of the county in these galling words:

How can we continue to invite people to come here and help us develop this State, claiming that it is a "law-abiding community," as long as we leave the way open to this sort of thing?

The other phase, that of ballot-box cowardice, was a strong contributing factor. You can preach until the crack of doom that the sworn official should be absolutely regardless of possible defeat at the ballot box. But we are living in a human world.

From the Governor to the sheriff, everybody knew the Negro Allen was in danger of lynching on the second trip to Monroe. Why were not due precautions taken? The specter of the ballot box is the answer! The sheriff dreaded defeat if he stood between popular wrath and—let us not be misunderstood—not a Negro charged with

a foul crime, but between the popular wrath and the majesty of law.

Judge Brand, his friends, his sheriffs and his mob, by the word of Elder Hemphill of the Richmond Times Dispatch, are soldiers in the civilization of the South which must be protected. Heaven knows it needs protection, but heaven will not protect it; for out of the whirlwind of justice will come sooner than its kings and satraps reason the destruction of it.

#### COURAGE ON THE FIELD.

Long range riflers in the contest that engages us from the cradle to the grave usually attract notice and annoy fame by calling Booker T. Washington anything but a brave man. They would have him be fire often and heavy, though aimless be his shot. A thousand miles from the scene of the conflict the riflers fire, repeat fire, then rest! The enemy hears no crack of the gun and feels no sting. Washington is a soldier of another and a better kind. Years have made him the elder soldier, and long fighting has made him chief of maneuvers.

Several days ago the Tuskegeean gave to the Montgomery Times his views on lynching in particular and took occasion to pay his respects to mob law. He spoke as a Negro, as a Southerner and as one acquainted with conditions in all sections of the country. The interview was granted not while Mr. Washington was in New York or Chicago or San Francisco, thousands of miles removed from the field of conflict, but while he tarried at Tuskegee, five hours from Atlanta and one hour from Montgomery. If ever a braver utterance fell from the lips of either white or black statesman we have not seen it. There was nothing of bitterness in what he said, but there was in it—the sting of truth—the bold words of a really courageous man. We must give a sentence or two of this remarkable contribution to endless observations on mob-rule and lynch-law:

The lynching of eight human beings on the Sabbath was a disgrace to Christian civilization. It is hard to understand how any nation of people may hope to retain the confidence and respect of the world when such occurrences are permitted to take place in our midst, especially on the Sabbath day.

In connection with the men lynched it should be understood that in no case was anyone charged with an assault upon a woman. There was not the slightest reason why every person that was lynched should not have received a full and fair trial before the courts.

Who at any time has used braver words than these? What leader of any cause in any period has protested in manlier tongue? Mr. Washington indulges in no abuse, nor threatens to lead a fire brigade against many of his neighbors, but he does score the traducers of justice for a wicked deed and scorns the breed that brings disgrace upon a nation. He did not appeal to a foreign court to right a wrong in his land, but to the high court of public opinion in his own state and section he speaks in direct fashion, in fashion pleasing to his people and becoming to their accepted

leader. What is of more importance than the utterance is the heed that will be paid to what was said, for this man's voice is become a voice of authority.

President Taft Opposed to Lynchings. The local papers have not been disposed to deal fairly with the facts concerning the visit of the delegation of colored citizens who waited upon President Taft last week to urge him to send a special message to Congress denouncing the lynchings that have taken place in such large numbers in the past month. The inference given out by the local press is that the President passed over the matter lightly and finally refused the request of his visitors. The whole truth will place the President on record

as being in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the delegation and his response to the memorial submitted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was promised careful attention and a compliance at a future date with the requests contained in the document. The memorial, after dealing in detail with the evil of lynching, stated that "The spirit of murder and lawlessness has spread to such an extent in this country that human life—if it be that of a black person—is not safe anywhere in America." The President was asked to send a special message to Congress, suggesting that steps be taken to afford the Negro adequate protection under the laws of the land, and to remedy the ills that the state governments seem unable or unwilling to reach.

President Taft, with characteristic frankness, told the delegation that as much as he abhorred murder—and he considered lynching murder in its most inexcusable form—the punishment of such crimes, under the constitution, is a state function, with which the federal government has no power to interfere. He had no authority to take a hand in the punishment of offenders against state laws, and he could see no wisdom in attempting to exercise a power that he could not make effective, nor prove to be a lawful transaction. He told his visitors that he could not accede to their request at this time. He could not see his way to send a special message to Congress now on the subject, but promised that in his regular message to the national lawmakers in December next he would make clear his disapproval of the lynching evil, and urge the American people to restrain the passions that lead to lynching and to rely upon the properly constituted authorities for the punishment of all persons accused of or suspected of crime. He commended the delegation for its zeal in promoting the welfare of the Negro race, and stated that it was eminently fitting that the lynching evil should be thus brought to his attention as a means of attracting the sympathetic attention of the American people everywhere. He would go as far as the law allowed in putting down anything subversive to American principles.

The delegation was presented to the President by Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, who is taking a healthy interest in the fortunes of the colored people at the capital, and he remained a member of the party throughout the long interview. The delegation was made up of Dr. W. M. Sinclair, of Philadelphia; Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, of Newport, R. I.; Dr. Foster, formerly State Auditor of Kansas; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Prof. A. H. Grimke, Rev. J. T. Harris, W. H. Harris, Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford, L. M. Hershaw and Rev. J. Milton Waldron.

THE NEWS, INC., NEW YORK  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1911

#### FROM BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

The News is in constant receipt of letters commending or criticizing its editorial policy, but the most of them being of a personal nature are not given publication. They are not written as communications and consequently it has seemed proper to withhold them. However, a letter at hand from Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., is so especially opportune and to the point that it is published forthwith:

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 16, 1911.  
To the Editor of the News:

I have just had opportunity to read the editorial which appears in your issue of Dec. 7. It is well written and in a very subtle and sarcastic manner calls attention to the trivial causes for

which so often negroes are lynched in various portions of the country.

Your editorial in figurative language calls attention to the weakness of the reasons which are so often given for these lynchings. Thoughtful men everywhere, I am sure, will appreciate the stand which you take with regard to lynchings throughout the country.

Enclosed I am sending you an interview concerning this same subject, which not long ago was published in the Montgomery (Ala.) Times.

Yours very truly,  
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Dr. Washington's little note of appreciation is given this space and conspicuity because it has been only a week ago that a negro youth of this city, who aspires to be admitted to the Allen County Bar association, carded a local paper denouncing the News for this very editorial, which in his benighted ignorance he construed, or assumed to construe, as an attack upon the negro race and a defense of one of the most infamous lynchings in the history of Tennessee. The News is content to abide by the interpretation of the article by Dr. Washington, the leading negro citizen of the United States. Between Booker T. Washington and William A. Beam is a great gulf fixed, as wide, as deep, and as impassable as that between Dives and Lazarus.

#### CARELESS SHERIFFS

(Editorial, Louisville Courier-Journal.)

In Florida a half dozen negroes who were charged with participation in a murder were secured from the acting jailer upon a bogus telegram, by bogus officers, and lynched.

Let us pass over the resident correspondent's vigorous and vivid description of how the bodies were mangled by the repeated firing of more than a dozen "determined citizens," and how the shocked inhabitants of the section gathered about the scene of the wholesale murder at daybreak to view the ghastly proofs of the earnestness of those determined citizens as conservators of the peace and punishers of murderers or those suspected of murder. But let us pause for a moment to consider the following paragraph:

The plan of the lynchings were the most daring, and for a curious combination of circumstances would never have been accomplished. The Sheriff of Columbia County was out of the city and left the jail in charge of the boy, who, aroused in the early hours of the morning, allowed the six negroes to be taken from the jail without knowing the sinister purpose of the posse.

The word "peculiar" is defined by the authoritative Mr. Webster as descriptive of a quality "not possessed by others." It is somewhat so strong for use in this connection. The circumstances of the Florida lynching were too much like those of other mob murders in which something more than chance has seemed to favor the members of the mob. A case in point was a comparatively recent, and as yet unavenged, if investigated, lynching at Shelbyville.

All of these tales of how easily the mob secured possession of the prisoner

point a single and simple moral. Every state should have upon its statute books a law providing that in the event that the prisoner is taken from the custody of the sheriff and jailer those offices become, automatically, vacant. States that have enacted such laws find them salutary. County officers are stimulated by a desire to continue to draw the pay attaching to their positions. They are not much inclined to go upon a protracted fishing expedition and leave a child or a half-wit in charge of the prisoners when they know that if those prisoners are turned over to a mob they will be forced to get their bread and meat by obeying the injunction of Holy Writ relative to laboring six days in the week and resting only on the seventh.

## GOV. BLEASE WOULD HAVE LED LYNCHERS

### HE WANTED NEGRO KILLED

So He States in Speech at  
Anderson, S. C.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 11.—A special from Anderson, S. C., says:

What was unquestionably the most sensational gubernatorial address ever delivered by a man holding that office in South Carolina, came from Gov. Cole L. Blease, who spoke here to-day to a thousand people in compliance with an invitation.

Gov. Blease devoted considerable time to the recent lynching of a negro at Honea Path, when the mob was led by Representative Josh Ashley, and was rather commendatory in his expressions. He said he had been informed by a telegram from the sheriff of the situation and had in turn wired the sheriff instructions, sending two telegrams.

"The telegram to Sheriff King," said the Governor, said: 'Keep in touch with the Honea Path affair and send me a report to-morrow morning telling me what is going on.'

"Sheriff King received that telegram, and he understood its meaning. Next morning I received his report, and it was exactly what I expected. As a matter of fact, if it had been any different I would have been greatly disappointed."

The Governor went on to say that rather than use the power of his office in deterring white men from "punishing that nigger brute" he would have "resigned the office and come to Honea Path and led the mob."



Lynchings-1911

Legal Punishment of Lynchers. 72

## JINWRIGHT CASE WILL END TODAY

Arguments Will Be Heard  
by Supreme Court.

TESTIMONY IS BRIEF

Defense In Trial of Bullock  
County Sheriff Examines Only  
Half of Its Witnesses.

CONNIVANCE IS DENIED

Union Springs Marshal Testifies He  
Found Guns of Mob and Turned  
Them Over to Jinwright, Who in  
Turn Said He Intended to Restore  
Them to Owners.

Mont. Adv. 5-24

Having examined only half of its witnesses, the defense in the case of the State of Alabama vs. P. W. Jinwright as Sheriff of Bullock County, whose conduct in the lynching of Aberdeen Johnson in Union Springs on April 2 is being probed before the Supreme Court, rested Tuesday afternoon, declaring that the other evidence that might be deduced would be only cumulative. The State had rested in the morning, and argument was begun immediately.

R. T. Evins, who has been assisting Attorney General Brickell in the prosecution of this case, began the argument for the State, talking only ten minutes of the two hours which has been allotted to each side for argument. He sought to place the facts together in such a manner as to prove the connivance of Jinwright with the mob, his wilful neglect of duty and his incompetency. He was followed by L. M. Moseley, for the defense, who spoke for twenty-five minutes in an endeavor to refute the argument of Mr. Evins.

Will Conclude Wednesday.  
The case will be concluded Wednesday morning, the State having an hour and fifty minutes and the defense one hour and twenty-five minutes.

"The whole defense," said Mr. Evins summing up, "depends upon an alleged agreement between Sheriff Jinwright and the mob that if Jinwright

would Crenshaw county jail, where as to where the place, whether in Union Springs or by courtesy of Jinwright, else where."

There was a sensational evidence offered in the Supreme Court during the hearing session, probably the hearing of which, to the defense, of Town Marshal M. Reeve, Union Springs, who swore that he discovered in a negro restaurant three guns left there by the mob on the morning of the lynching.

Subsequently, he turned these guns over to Sheriff Jinwright, who told the marshal that he was going to restore them to their proper owners."

Agreement Alleged.  
Among all the witnesses who testified, apparently it was agreed that the understanding existed between the mob and the sheriff that the sheriff should turn the prisoner over to the authorities of Crenshaw County and that there should be no violence. The real meaning of this agreement is the difference between the defense and the prosecution.

There was a marked difference in facts testified by Dr. W. H. Oates, State Prison Inspector, who took the stand on Monday, and that of R. E. L. Cope, who appeared Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Oates had testified that there were several points on the stairs entering the building, one point at least, which would afford protection to the Sheriff and would be impregnable to the mob, while Mr. Cope said that there was not a point on the stairs that the sheriff would not be more exposed to fire than would the mob below.

Merchant Testifies.  
In the afternoon W. A. Robinson, merchant, of Union Springs, took the stand. He testified that he went to town shortly before the arrival of the trains on the morning Aberdeen Johnson was lynched, and that after the trains came in there was a crowd of thirty who went to the court house and jail. He said that there was an agreement between the crowd and Sheriff Jinwright that the prisoner should be turned over to the Crenshaw County authorities. The crowd agreed to be orderly.

Robert Freeman, a hardware clerk of Union Springs, said he was around the court house and jail from 9 o'clock in the morning until noon; that he heard the citizens of Crenshaw County say they would be satisfied if Johnson were turned over to their sheriff. He said he was in the sheriff's office at 10 o'clock and at 12 and that just before noon the crowd in the office stacked arms. He went home to dinner.

Returning he found a crowd of fifteen. Suddenly they grabbed their guns. He immediately had business down the hall. He told Sheriff Jinwright the crowd was going after the negro. The sheriff rushed toward the crowd. The next thing he knew the sheriff was in the hands of the mob. H. C. Harris, bookkeeper in the

bank at Union Springs testified that he heard the mob say "Wait until the negro is turned over to the Sheriff of Crenshaw, then we'll get him."

Former Mayor on Stand.  
R. E. L. Cope, a lawyer and former Mayor of Union Springs, was shown a diagram of the Bullock County jail which he said was correct.

"Mr. Cope," questioned Mr. Blue, "is there a place on the stairs where a man could stand and command a view of the entrance without exposing himself?"

"No."  
"If a man stood on the least exposed place on the stairs, which man would be most exposed, the man on the stairs or the man below?"

"The man on the stairs."  
Mr. Cope then entered into an elaborate explanation to the court in support of his answer. He said the man on the stairs would be exposed from at least three different points.

Mr. Cope testified that he had been to the rear of the jail on the morning of the lynching, had seen a good number of men coming, all strangers, armed with various weapons. They did not appear to be excited, though they looked determined.

"We did not come here for a lynching," they said, "we merely came here to see that the negro is in jail."

Mr. Rich said he would admit Mr.

Cope, Mr. Granberry and two other men to the jail to identify the prisoner, but later he reconsidered the matter and declared he would admit no one.

There was an old man who laid his hand on the gate, drinking I judged, and said he was going in there.

Rich Threatens to Kill.  
Rich—No you're not; I'll kill you if you try.

The man was quieted and the crowd dispersed.

Mr. Cope testified, in corroboration of other testimony, that he had heard agreement made that there would be no trouble; that he had heard Mrs. Butts's brother and Marshal Floyd assure all that there would be no trouble. This was 12:15 o'clock.

"Did you hear anything said about troops?" asked Mr. Blue.

"Yes," replied the witness, "and the crowd was agreed that they did not want the prisoner to be taken away; that he should be tried and punished in Crenshaw county. It seemed to be the opinion of the crowd that if the troops came there would be no trial in Crenshaw."

Mr. Brickell: "Mr. Cope, you have taken a great deal of interest in this case, have you not?"

Mr. Cope: "I think I have taken about as much as any other good citizen of Bullock county. If you wish, I will relate my entire connection."

Mr. Brickell: "You came to Montgomery once in the interest of Mr. Jinwright?"

"Yes, but not at his solicitation."

Guy Rich resumed the stand. He testified that a fence surrounding the jail was rotten and was no protection from a mob; that the first wooden door was fastened with an insecure lock.

Mr. Cope had previously testified that the door had a glass panel and that all defensive positions near the door were exposed to windows.

J. W. Chappel, proprietor of the Brown House of Union Springs, testified that there was a negro restaurant one hundred yards across the tracks from his hotel; he saw Rich with the prisoner; also a crowd of men armed; he went up town at 10:30 o'clock. He heard a discussion as to who should go into the jail. Mr. Rich called the crowd into the courthouse and disarmed them. He heard an agreement that the crowd was not to harm the negro if turned over to the Crenshaw county authorities.

He then went to the depot where there was a crowd. The operator came out and said the military train would positively leave Montgomery at 3 o'clock. The crowd said Jinwright and Rich had lied to them and they would go immediately to get the prisoner, would take him at all hazards.

S. P. Rainer, cotton merchant of Union Springs, a former member of the Legislature, testified that he had talked to the crowd, who had assured him that there would be no violence. He had gone home at 12:15, everything being quiet, and had returned at 1 o'clock after the trouble had passed.

"It was the quietest Sunday afternoon I ever saw in Union Springs." The justices on the bench smiled.

With this testimony the defense closed. The prosecution had closed in the morning.

The court allowed each side two hours for argument to be divided as seen fit, two members to the side.

Evins Opens Argument.  
R. S. Evins opened the argument for the State with a resume of the case from the beginning, the alleged rape by Aberdeen Johnson of Mrs. Archie Butt of Crenshaw county.

"The nature of the crime was such as to incite popular indignation. Sheriff Jinwright knew this. When, after the capture of the criminal, the Crenshaw county mob came to Union Springs, whether or not the mob left their homes with the intention of lynching the prisoner. But, if the court please, Mr. Jinwright never put his foot in the jail. Mr. Jinwright excused Mr. Rich to go home to dinner. He excused his other deputy, Mr. Carmichael; he dismissed the negro jailer, and finally he dismissed himself to go home to his dinner, leaving the jail absolutely unprotected.

On the day after the lynching, Mr. Jinwright called up a member of the mob over long distance telephone and asked him if the mob had not actually used a weapon from the sheriff's office; found it true, and instead of following his discovery with natural reproaches, made a friendly inquiry if the mob got home all right. Next day, Mr. Jinwright restored arms left by the mob in his office to the mob.

"So much for connivance. A mere recital of the facts in the case prove the incompetency of the man."

"The whole defense seems to hinge on an alleged agreement between Sheriff Jinwright and the mob, that if Jinwright would turn the prisoner over to the sheriff of Crenshaw county, which agreement amounts only to an agreement as to where the lynching should take place, whether in Union Springs, or, by courtesy to Mr. Jinwright, elsewhere.

"With these few words, I submit the case."

"Mr. Evins spoke hardly ten minutes."

Defense Opens.  
L. M. Moseley opened for the de-

fense, saying that this case was the first on record in the Southern States in which a sheriff from whose jail a prisoner who had been taken and lynched on the charge of rape of a white woman, had been taken before a body similar to the Supreme Court.

"The prosecution has failed to show that a mob spirit that morning in Union Springs had existed. It is easy to look back now and say what were best to have been done. As Justice Brewer once said: 'Any man might have discovered America after the year 1492.'

"More is accomplished in the world by diplomacy than by force. The sheriff never went into the jail to protect it by force. At any rate, there was no vantage ground upon which to stand upon the stairs. The jail was surrounded only by a woven wire fence on rotten posts. Besides, no mob violence was manifest."

"Mr. Jinwright's intentions to protect the prisoner are evidenced by the fact that the sheriff urged the Governor to send troops in automobiles, although it has been testified that Union Springs at that time was as quiet as it ever was on Sunday afternoon. The mob even left its arms in the sheriff's office."

Troop Rumors Arouse Mob.

"The crowd going to the depot, was quiet. Only the message saying the troops were coming aroused the mob spirit. They themselves exclaimed that Mr. Jinwright had broken faith with them. Then they went to the jail."

"Eight or a dozen men could not have defended the prisoner against the onslaught of ten armed mob-members."

"As to the capture of Mr. Jinwright the evidence is that he was overpowered by six or eight men, handcuffed, taken up stairs and there left until the affair was concluded."

"Mr. Floyd has never been connected with the mob."

INDICT TWO FOR  
FLORIDA MOB WORK  
Ming News. 11-2-11  
TALLAHASSEE MEN NAMED

\$5,000 Reward Is Offered for  
Members of Mob of May 2

Lake City, Fla., Nov. 1.—Charged with participating in the lynching of six negroes here on May 21 last, the Columbia grand jury to-day indicted Samuel Ward and John Atkinson, residents of Tallahassee, for murder.

A reward of \$5,000 had been offered by the state for the apprehension of the persons who took part in the lynching.

The negroes who were lynched had been arrested in Leon county, the county seat of which is Tallahassee, on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Deputy Sheriff B. B. Smith of that county several days before.

On account of feeling aroused by the



murder of Deputy Sheriff Sm. Negroes were removed to the Co. county jail at Lake City. Early the morning of May 21 a mob posed principally of men who come from the state capital. It is alleged, overpowered the sheriff's son who was in charge of the jail in the absence of his father who was in Jacksonville, and the six negroes were taken out and hanged.

The Florida Legislature was in session at the time and an act was passed offering a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the members of the mob.

Other indictments in the case are expected to follow.

## \$5,000 REWARD FOR LYNCHERS

### FLORIDA SENATE'S DESIRE.

TALLAHASSEE RESENTS STATEMENT THAT IT FURNISHED MOB.

*Morning News* 5-25-11

By J. H. Reese.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 23.—Senator Henderson introduced a bill in the Senate to-day authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest with evidence to convict the Lake City lynchers. Consideration was deferred until to-morrow, when it will likely go through and be immediately presented in the House.

Tallahassee people strongly resent the statement in the story sent from Lake City that the lynchers came from Tallahassee. Best citizens here assert that such a thing is extremely improbable, and the positive statements made by the correspondent call for proof.

The crime for which the negroes were lynched was committed fifteen miles from Tallahassee near the Georgia line.

There was no intense feeling against the negroes in Tallahassee or they probably would never have gone through the coroner's hearing without some demonstration. Ordinary precautions caused their removal from the Tallahassee jail to Live Oak, and thence to Lake City.

Sheriff Dennard of Columbia county spent yesterday afternoon in consultation with the Governor and work is being done on the case which the officers are hopeful will result in arrests.

The Governor lost no time in proceeding to a thorough and vigorous investigation.

The six bullet riddled bodies of the negroes who were lynched near Lake City Sunday arrived here in charge of an undertaker this afternoon and are being held at the local undertakers' for the families to claim. If they are not claimed they will be buried at the expense of the county.

A great number looked at the grisly display before measures were taken to prevent further curiosity seekers from gazing on the horrible sight.

Tallahassee had a similar sensation a year ago when two notorious burglars were killed while attempting to rob the local postoffice. Their bodies remained on exhibition for two months.

## WON'T GLOSS OVER DOUBLE LYNCHING *Morning News* LEGISLATURE TO PROBE IT.

WALTON OFFICIALS TRYING TO AVOID RESPONSIBILITY.

6-29-11

Atlanta, June 28.—There is every indication that the Legislature will get up and probe the lynching of two negroes in Walton county yesterday, as the result of the failure of court officials to call for troops to prevent it when they were aware of the state of public sentiment in the county, and the fact that there would be a lynching unless protection was given.

The different official involved are trying to put it off upon each other, but it is said a better element of the citizens of Walton are outraged over the affair, and will urge legislative investigation and action.

The matter has not yet been brought before the General Assembly, but a resolution on the subject is looked for in the next day or two.

Correspondence given out to-night on the Tom Allen lynching case shows that Gov. Brown offered troops if they were needed. In one letter from Judge Brand to Sheriff Starke the former says that he was not in the city of Monroe long enough to know the situation, and that he knew less of it than the sheriff and his advisors.

In writing to Gov. Brown, in answer to his letter, the judge says that he interpreted the law to say that the judge should call for troops if he were on the ground, but that "I am not on the ground." He then stated that he did not intend to ask for troops, but that it was up to the sheriff.

Sheriff Starke said that the matter was up to Judge Brand, and he alone was responsible. "I did not ask for troops," he said, "because the judge took the responsibility upon his own shoulders, saying that troops were not needed."

On October 5, Joseph Schwartz, the 19-year-old boy, who was an active participant in the Coatesville lynching was acquitted. When his acquit-

tal was announced the crowd cheered and went wild with excitement, patting the jurors on the back and congratulating them. Deputy Attorney General Jesse E. B. Cunningham labeled the verdict a "harvest of justice" and declared that the disgraceful scenes around the court house when the verdict was announced are positive signs that mob government is preferable to law and order.

**MUST INDICT LYNCHERS.**  
WESTCHESTER, PA., Sept. 9.—Declaring inability to get sufficient evidence to warrant indictment of additional persons in connection with the recent lynching of the negro, Zach Walker, at Coatesville, the grand jury investigating the case asked to be excused today. Judge Butler ordered the jury to get back to work. He said the lynchers must be brought to justice.

## JINWRIGHT MUST FACE SUPREME COURT MONDAY

Bullock Sheriff Made Object of Impeachment Proceedings.

### LYNCHING IS RESPONSIBLE

Negro Assailant of White Woman, Is Taken From Union Springs Jail and Put to Death by Mob Hence the Proceedings. *Mond Adv.* 5-21-11

P. W. Jinwright, Sheriff of Bullock County and ex-officio guardian of the jail from which Aberdeen Johnson, a negro, was taken six weeks ago and lynched by an infuriated mob for having criminally assaulted Mrs. Archie Butt, of Crenshaw County, will face charges before the Supreme Court when that tribunal convenes Monday morning at 10 o'clock, his impeachment being sought.

Much feeling throughout the State has been engendered by the impeachment proceedings which were filed against the sheriff three weeks ago by Attorney General R. C. Brickell, ex rel the State of Alabama, and friends of the sheriff in many communities sought to have the proceedings withdrawn.

**Petitions Freely Signed.**  
Several thousand names were attached to petitions from Crenshaw, Bullock, Pike and Barbour counties, befriending the officer.

But Governor O'Neal has been as obdurate as he has been silent in the matter. He received the delegations with courtesy, as was attested by the delegations themselves. But defeat was written large upon the several countenances which proceeded from his office. With never an expression from the Governor, the case is being relentlessly pushed by the Attorney General.

**Must Face Trial Monday.**  
Jinwright must face trial Monday. Representing the State will be R. T. Evins, legal adviser to the Governor, and Attorney General R. C. Brickell. The sheriff will be defended by the best legal talent in Bullock County, E. L. Blue having been retained as chief counsel.

## IMPEACHABLE CONDUCT CHARGED TO JINWRIGHT.

Proceedings Instituted Against Bullock County Sheriff.

### CONNIVANCE IS ALLEGED

Officer is Said to Have Made Absolutely No Effort to Defend Jail Against Mob Which Lynched the Negro

Aberdeen Johnson, April 2. *Mond Adv.* 4-14-11

Willful connivance with the mob which lynched the negro, Aberdeen Johnson, near Union Springs, on Sunday, April 2, is charged against Sheriff P. W. Jinwright, of Bullock County, in impeachment proceedings which were filed against him by Attorney General Brickell, acting under instructions of Governor O'Neal, before the Supreme Court, Thursday.

Johnson, it will be remembered, was charged with having committed an attack upon a white woman at Goshen, Pike County, several weeks before his death. He was captured by a posse and lynched April 2. At that time the assertion was made that the Governor had information that Sheriff Jinwright had been in collusion with the mob or the lynching could have been prevented.

**Militia Called Out.**  
Militia from Montgomery was ordered out but before the soldiers could entrain, the word was sent that the lynching had taken place. Governor O'Neal immediately took a firm stand. He declared that it would be the policy of his administration to have every sheriff impeached, who did not exhaust every known method before allowing the mob to get a prisoner.

It is alleged that the State will be able to prove that on the morning of the lynching, Jinwright called John Neel, the Secretary to the Governor, and informed him that a mob was forming to lynch the negro and asking what steps to take. He was told to deputize as many men as necessary, occupy the jail and defend it at all hazards.

**No One Deputized.**  
To the contrary, it is averred, the sheriff deputized no one. The charges are that he merely locked the jail, withdrew to the court house, and there calmly awaited the approach of the mob. When it arrived, he placidly permitted himself to be bound and witnessed the breaking down of the jail doors and the taking away of the negro.

It is further said that to prevent further instructions from the Governor's office, he gave word that no telegram or telephone message was to reach him. In order to gather this information, the Governor sent E. V. O'Connor, a Mobile newspaperman-detective, to the scene, and it is largely on the evidence obtained by Mr. O'Connor that the proceedings are brought.



Lynchings - 10  
Legal Punis  
73

## FRIENDS OF JINWRIGHT FAIL TO MOVE O'NEAL

Will Not Withdraw Proceedings  
Looking to Impeachment.

## BIG DELEGATION APPEARS

Bullock County Official Stands Charg-  
ed With Being Remiss in His Duty  
in Permitting Mob to Lynch Negro  
at Union Springs.

Mont Adv - 4-29-11  
Seeking to have Governor O'Neal  
withdraw proceedings against Sheriff  
Jinwright, of Bullock county, whose  
case comes up in the Supreme Court  
May 11, charged with having been re-  
miss in his duty when a mob took  
from his jail and lynched a negro, Ab-  
erdeen Johnson, who criminally as-  
saulted a white woman in Pike coun-  
ty, a delegation from Pike, Bullock,  
Crenshaw, Coffee and Covington coun-  
ties visited the Chief Executive in his  
office at the Capitol Friday afternoon,  
presented five petitions from their five  
counties signed by 2,879 men, who  
asked that the proceedings be with-  
drawn, and came away from the Cap-  
itol with defeat written on their faces.  
Governor O'Neal held out no hope for  
them. The proceedings must con-  
tinue.

### Jinwright Defended.

Among the prominent men in the  
delegation, were, from Bullock coun-  
ty, W. W. Rainier, Dr. S. C. Cowan,  
Hon. E. L. Blue and P. J. Smith;  
from Pike county, Mayor Folmar, of  
Troy, and John Gamble, who present-  
ed the petitions from the other coun-  
ties. Mr. Rainier and Dr. Cowan acted  
as spokesmen for the crowd. It  
was the contention of the delegation  
that Sheriff Jinwright did everything  
in his power to prevent the lynching  
for which he is sought by the State  
to be held responsible, and that he  
was not, as has been intimated, in col-  
lusion with the mob. His friends state  
that he could have successfully kept  
down disorder had not the rumor got  
out that there were troops coming to  
prevent a lynching.

### Responsibility Denied.

The news that the troops were com-  
ing is said to have precipitated the  
lynching. Acting as a posse for the  
capture of the negro, a large number  
of armed men from Pike and Cren-  
shaw counties had followed the doom-  
ed man to the jail, and were deter-  
mined, it is said, that the negro should  
not escape peremptory justice at their  
hands. When the news that the troops  
were coming began to be circulated,

it is stated, the mob realized that a  
prompt execution of its intention was  
the only hope that it might be car-  
ried out; that Sheriff Jinwright did  
everything to ward off the attack upon  
the jail, but that he had to yield to  
superior force when captured.

### Prominent Men Sign Petition.

The petitions from the various  
counties are said to be signed by the  
most prominent men in that section  
of the State, most of the county offi-  
cers, the lawyers, preachers and busi-  
ness men having joined in the prayer  
to the Governor. It is furthermore  
said to be a fact that the men who  
signed the petition and the men who  
presented it are almost uniformly men  
who have supported Governor O'Neal.

The petition can in no sense be taken  
by the Governor as an affront, for it  
was plainly stated by the petitioners  
that they were endeavoring only to  
lay before him in a forceful manner  
the true facts in the case.

The Governor, although he would  
give out no statement, is reported to  
have been obdurate in his stand. In  
all probability, in all moral certainty,  
the proceedings cannot or will not be  
withdrawn and the case will be heard  
in the Supreme Court May 11.

## JINWRIGHT GUILTY; WILL BE REMOVED

Not a Dissenting Voice in  
the Supreme Court.

## NEGLIGENT THE WORD

Applications For Office to Be  
Vacated Have Already Begun  
to Come In.

## CARMICHAEL MAY SUCCEED

Deputy Sheriff Rich Also Said to Be  
in Running—Sympathy of Bullock  
County for Impeached Sheriff Re-  
mains Unshaken—Such Appoint-  
ment Would Please People.

Montgomery  
P. W. Jinwright, Sheriff of Bullock  
county, because he was neglectful of  
the duties of his office on the day of  
April 1, when Abner Johnson, a

negro, charged with the crime of  
being taken from the Bullock county  
jail and lynched by a mob, will be re-  
moved from his office. Without a  
dissenting voice, the Supreme Court  
of Alabama so decided in an opinion  
handed down Thursday morning. Ap-  
plications for appointment to the of-  
fice which Jinwright will have to give  
have already begun to come into  
the office of the Governor.

Just the number of applications  
which have been filed for this office  
with the Governor has not been made  
public. Not a single official state-  
ment with regard to this question has  
been issued. It is said, unofficially,  
however, that there have been sever-  
al filed. Rumor has it that former  
Sheriff Carmichael, of Bullock county,  
will be the strongest man in the race,  
so far as the people of Bullock coun-  
ty have to do with it; while others  
insist that the plum will go to Deputy  
Sheriff Rich, to whom both the prose-  
cution and the defense in the Jin-  
wright case, paid the highest compli-  
ments.

### Governor Out of Town.

Governor O'Neal is not in the city  
at present, however, and will not re-  
turn before Saturday. Whether or not  
he has given the matter of appointing  
Jinwright's successor any thought  
whatever, is not known, nor is it  
known how many other applications  
will be received by his office. It is  
known, however, that Jinwright has  
the sympathy of most people in Bul-  
lock county, and that men like Car-  
michael and Rich, who are friendly  
with Jinwright, would be successors  
pleasing to Bullock countians.  
Whether or not these two men would  
be rival applicants for the office is a  
question.

In the case of The State ex rel At-  
torney General R. C. Brickell vs. P.  
W. Jinwright as Sheriff of Bullock  
county, the Supreme Court rendered  
the following opinion:

### Charges Are Five.

"The charges are first, neglect; sec-  
ond, grave fault; third, wilful neglect  
of duty; fourth, incompetency, and  
fifth, connivance.

"It is not denied that the mob  
placed the Sheriff in handcuffs, bat-  
tered down the steel door of the cell  
and took the prisoner out and put him  
to death.

"It is shown that it took the mob  
about thirty minutes to get into the  
jail without opposition.

"The defense offered by the Sheriff  
is that, even when the mob came in-  
to the Court House and jail, in the  
morning, he had a conference with  
them and they agreed to withdraw,  
and that they would offer no violence  
provided the prisoner would be deliv-  
ered to the Sheriff of Crenshaw coun-  
ty when he arrived on the train due  
at about 6.30 p. m. of that day.

### Agreement is Shown.

"The evidence does show that such  
an agreement was made, that the mob  
withdrew, leaving their guns in the  
Sheriff's office, and went to a restau-  
rant, about a half mile distant, to get  
their dinner; that while there, they  
were informed by one of the citizens  
that a telegraph operator had caught  
a message going over the wire to the  
effect that the Governor was going to  
send troops to Union Springs; that  
the mob then, accusing the Sheriff and  
his chief deputy with acting in bad  
faith with them, rushed back to the

Court House, went into the Sheriff's  
office, seized their guns and finding  
the Sheriff in the hall of the Court  
House, handcuffed him, left him under  
the guard in one of the rooms of the  
Court House, and proceeded to break  
into the jail; that this was some time  
after 1 o'clock in the day.

### Should Have Prepared.

"After having secured a respite by  
diplomacy, the Sheriff was certainly  
under duty to prepare for any emer-  
gency. There was no proof that the  
Sheriff of Crenshaw county was real-  
ly coming that evening. The Sheriff  
knew that the troops had been order-  
ed, and that they would reach the  
place by 4:30 o'clock.

The Governor had given him posi-  
tive orders to place a guard at the  
jail and protect the prisoner at all  
hazards, and his own statement  
shows that he apprehended that the  
mob spirit would show itself again,  
yet he did not make any effort to  
place a guard at the jail. It is true  
that he notified several citizens, in  
the morning, that they were deputized  
to assist him, some refusing and  
four agreeing to help him, including  
his chief deputy, yet he did not or-  
ganize them; did not give them any  
order what to do, let them all go off  
to their dinners at the same time,  
without any instructions or agreement  
as to when they were to return, left  
the jail without a single man in it,  
save the prisoners, left the arms of  
the mob in his office with the door  
open, and suffered himself to be com-  
pletely surprised and overcome by the  
mob.

### Indefensibility Poor Defense.

"Much testimony was introduced  
by the defendant for the purpose of  
showing that the jail was indefensi-  
ble, by reason of the fact that there  
are windows through which a defend-  
ing party could be fired upon by the  
mob without. The weaker the jail  
the greater was the necessity of pro-  
tecting it.

"But these windows were all steel  
barred, and aside from the fact that,  
by reason of the bars, and their ele-  
vation above the ground, but few  
shots could be aimed as to strike per-  
sons within.

"A sheriff, when he accepts the of-  
fice, takes it with its dangers inci-  
dent to the discharge of his duty. To  
measure up to the high duties of this  
office he must be a man of courage  
and resources.

"There was an excited mob in the  
town, some of them drinking; many  
of the citizens, if not in actual sym-  
pathy with the mob, had showed at  
least a disinclination to take any part  
in preventing the actual accomplish-  
ment of their evident design, and it  
was not a time for sitting supinely  
down, and resting implicitly on the  
truce when preventive measures  
might be adopted.

### Calm Before Storm.

"As one of the witnesses expressed  
it, it was a calm but in all probability  
a calm before a storm. It was cer-  
tainly his duty to be prepared for a  
defense at this time.

"It seems evident that the Sheriff,  
with three or four resolute men,  
armed, could have prevented the en-  
trance of the mob into the jail.

"If there had been even one man  
on the look out when the mob were  
returning to the Court House, the  
arms of the mob could have been

secured by either placing them in  
charge of the deputies some of whom  
were sitting around without orders, or  
else by fastening the door and win-  
dows of the Sheriff's office.

"It matters not that the prisoner  
may have been guilty of the most re-  
volting crime known to our laws. The  
next wave of popular frenzy might  
deprive of his life one who, upon prop-  
er investigation, would be found to  
be innocent.

### Must Uphold Law.

"It is vain for us to write in our  
constitution, that cherished heritage  
of English-speaking people, that all  
persons accused of crime shall have  
the right to a public trial by an im-  
partial jury, and shall not be depriv-  
ed of life, liberty or property except  
by due process of law, if our govern-  
ment cannot or will not enforce it. A  
law not enforced is no law at all.  
The Sheriff who defends his prisoner  
from violence is defending the con-  
stitution of his State, and perchance  
the lives, the liberty and the happi-  
ness of his own family.

"Upon a careful consideration of  
the evidence and having in view the  
stringent provisions of the constitu-  
tion, we cannot escape the conclusion  
that the Sheriff was negligent in this  
case. A judgment will be rendered  
removing him from the office of Sher-  
iff of Bullock county."

## FATE OF JINWRIGHT RESTS WITH COURT

Impeachment Proceedings  
Are Brought to Close.

## INTEREST IS INTENSE

Sheriff on Trial Has Sympathy of  
People of Pike, Bullock And  
Crenshaw Counties.

## BRICKELL ARGUES CASE

Does Not See How Court Can Do Oth-  
erwise Than Convict On Evidence  
Presented By Witnesses—When Jus-  
tices Will Reach Decision On Case

Matter of Doubt  
Mont Adv - 4-29-11

The case of the State of Alabama  
ex rel Attorney General vs. P. W.  
Jinwright, as Sheriff of Bullock coun-  
ty, is in the hands of the Supreme  
Court, before which high tribunal it  
was tried. The argument having been  
closed, the court retired at 11:30  
o'clock Wednesday morning. Just  
when they will reach a decision in the



case is not known.

Public opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Sheriff Jinwright from whose jail Aberdeen Johnson was taken Sunday, April 2, and lynched by a mob from Crenshaw county for the alleged crime of rape, is divided. It is an indisputable fact that Pike, Bullock, Crenshaw and Barbour counties are strongly in sympathy with the Sheriff, and certainly this sympathy has not been shaken by the trial. On the other hand there are those who listened to the evidence who do not hesitate to predict a conviction.

#### State Opens and Closes.

The State both opened and closed the argument in the Jinwright case. On Tuesday afternoon R. T. Evans, assisting Attorney General Brickell, opened for the State. He was followed the same afternoon by L. M. Mosely, counsel for the defense. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning when the case was re-opened, Judge A. A. Evans, other counsel for the defense took the floor and was followed by Attorney General Brickell who closed the argument.

Mr. Brickell began his argument by reading that part of section 138 of the State Constitution which says:

"Whenever any prisoner is taken from jail or from the custody of any Sheriff or his deputy and put to death or suffers grievous bodily harm owing to the negligence, connivance, or other grave fault of the Sheriff, such Sheriff may be impeached under section 174 of this Constitution."

#### Brickell Urges Conviction.

"Proving connivance," said the Attorney General, "is a matter of deduction from facts that have been proved. With these facts before the court, I do not see how it can do otherwise than convict."

"Now in all the evidence produced, what positive action did Jinwright take on the day of the lynching? He did absolutely nothing. Judge Evans, in making his argument, paid a high tribute to the efficiency of Deputy Sheriff Rich. Mr. Rich is a good man and I believe had he remained at the jail, no lynching would have taken place."

"But what did Jinwright do? He excused Rich. He excused Carmichael. He excused the negro jailer. Lastly, he excused himself, leaving the jail absolutely unprotected. Was there a man deputized? It is argued that Jinwright could get no deputies. But I tell you Jinwright gave absolutely no instructions. He said:

"Men, I want you to help," but he told them not how to help.

#### Gave No Instructions.

"A Sheriff is not responsible for the actions of his deputies except as he may make improper selections or fail in giving proper instructions," read Mr. Brickell from the law. Sheriff Jinwright gave no instructions. The fact that he told the Governor to send troops shows that he expected trouble. And yet he allowed Carmichael, his only remaining deputy, to go home to dinner.

"As Chappel testified, the mob knew that it would find Jinwright alone when it went back to attack the jail. How did the mob know this?

"Why, everybody knew the mob was going to lynch the negro after Jinwright had turned the prisoner over to the Crenshaw county authorities. That was the agreement. Jinwright

simply wanted them to wait until they had crossed the county line with him, and thus relieve him of the responsibility.

#### Knew His Duty.

"If Jinwright believed that all had quieted down when he went home at noon to dinner, why did he say to Mr. Rich when he heard that the troops were coming: 'That means trouble?' Why did he tell his wife when he reached home that when he returned to the jail he was going to get all the deputies he could to protect that prisoner? Because he knew his duty. And he failed to perform it."

"As to the ease with which the jail might have been defended the testimony in this case differs. Dr. Oates, whose business it is to be familiar with the various jail of the State testifies that there are at least two places from which the Sheriff might have withstood the attacks, that the places were practically impregnable. Mr. Rich and one other witness testify that there was no safe place for the Sheriff to stand."

"But whatever the risk, it was the duty of Jinwright to take some steps in the defense of his charge, and if he took one, the defense has failed to show it."

There were many ladies in the court room Wednesday morning when the argument was concluded. Judge Evans made a strong plea for the integrity of the man on trial.

**JINWRIGHT GUILTY,  
WILL BE REMOVED**

**Not a Dissenting Voice in  
the Supreme Court.**

**NEGLIGENT THE WORD**

**Applications For Office to Be  
Vacated Have Already Begun**

**to Come In.  
Must Adv. 5-22-14  
CARMICHAEL MAY SUCCEED**

**Deputy Sheriff Rich Also Said to Be  
in Running—Sympathy of Bullock  
County for Impeached Sheriff Re-  
mains Unshaken—Such Appoint-  
ment Would Please People.**

P. W. Jinwright, Sheriff of Bullock county, because he was neglectful of the duties of his office on the day of April 2, when Aberdeen Johnson, a

negro, charged with the crime of rape, was taken from the Bullock county jail and lynched by a mob, will be removed from his office. Without a dissenting voice, the Supreme Court of Alabama so decided in an opinion handed down Thursday morning. Applications for appointment to the office which Jinwright will have to give up have already begun to come into the office of the Governor.

Just the number of applications which have been filed for this office with the Governor has not been made public. Not a single official statement with regard to this question has been issued. It is said, unofficially, however, that there have been several filed. Rumor has it that former Sheriff Carmichael, of Bullock county, will be the strongest man in the race, so far as the people of Bullock county have to do with it; while others insist that the plum will go to Deputy Sheriff Rich, to whom both the prosecution and the defense in the Jinwright case, paid the highest compliments.

#### Governor Out of Town.

Governor O'Neal is not in the city at present, however, and will not return before Saturday. Whether or not he has given the matter of appointing Jinwright's successor any thought whatever, is not known, nor is it known how many other applications will be received by his office. It is known, however, that Jinwright has the sympathy of most people in Bullock county, and that men like Carmichael and Rich, who are friendly with Jinwright, would be successors, pleasing to Bullock countians. Whether or not these two men would be rival applicants for the office is a question.

In the case of The State ex rel Attorney General R. C. Brickell vs. P. W. Jinwright as Sheriff of Bullock county, the Supreme Court rendered the following opinion:

#### Charges Are Five.

"The charges are first, neglect; second, grave fault; third, wilful neglect of duty; fourth, incompetency, and fifth, connivance."

"It is not denied that the mob placed the Sheriff in handcuffs, battered down the steel door of the cell and took the prisoner out and put him to death."

"It is shown that it took the mob about thirty minutes to get into the jail without opposition."

"The defense offered by the Sheriff is that, even when the mob came into the Court House and jail, in the morning, he had a conference with them and they agreed to withdraw, and that they would offer no violence provided the prisoner would be delivered to the Sheriff of Crenshaw county when he arrived on the train due at about 6.30 p. m. of that day."

#### Agreement is Shown.

"The evidence does show that such an agreement was made, that the mob withdrew, leaving their guns in the Sheriff's office, and went to a restaurant, about a half mile distant, to get their dinner; that while there, they were informed by one of the citizens that a telegraph operator had caught a message going over the wire to the effect that the Governor was going to send troops to Union Springs; that the mob then, accusing the Sheriff and his chief deputy with acting in bad faith with them, and back to the

Court House, went into the Sheriff's office, seized their guns and finding the Sheriff in the hall of the Court House, handcuffed him, left him under the guard in one of the rooms of the Court House, and proceeded to break into the jail; that this was some time after 1 o'clock in the day."

#### Should Have Prepared.

"After having secured a respite by diplomacy, the Sheriff was certainly under duty to prepare for any emergency. There was no proof that the Sheriff of Crenshaw county was really coming that evening. The Sheriff knew that the troops had been ordered, and that they would reach the place by 4:30 o'clock."

The Governor had given him positive orders to place a guard at the jail and protect the prisoner at all hazards, and his own statement shows that he apprehended that the mob spirit would show itself again, yet he did not make any effort to place a guard at the jail. It is true that he notified several citizens, in the morning, that they were deputized to assist him, some refusing and four agreeing to help him, including his chief deputy, yet he did not organize them, did not give them any order what to do, let them all go off to their dinners at the same time, without any instructions or agreement as to when they were to return, left the jail without a single man in it, save the prisoners, left the arms of the mob in his office with the door open, and suffered himself to be completely surprised and overcome by the mob."

#### Indefensibility Poor Defense.

"Much testimony was introduced by the defendant for the purpose of showing that the jail was indefensible, by reason of the fact that there are windows through which a defending party could be fired upon by the mob without. The weaker the jail the greater was the necessity of protecting it."

"But these windows were all steel barred, and aside from the fact that, by reason of the bars, and their elevation above the ground, but few shots could be aimed as to strike persons within."

"A sheriff, when he accepts the

office, takes it with the dangers incident to the discharge of his duty. To measure up to the high duties of this office he must be a man of courage and resources."

"There was an excited mob in the town, some of them drinking; many of the citizens, if not in actual sympathy with the mob, had showed at least a disinclination to take any part in preventing the actual accomplishment of their evident design, and it was not a time for sitting supinely down, and resting implicitly on the truce when preventive measures might be adopted."

#### Calm Before Storm.

"As one of the witnesses expressed it, it was a calm but in all probability a calm before a storm. It was certainly his duty to be prepared for a defense at this time."

"It seems evident that the Sheriff, with three or four resolute men, armed, could have prevented the entrance of the mob into the jail."

"If there had been even one man on the look out when the mob were seen returning to the Court House, the arms of the mob could have been

secured by either placing them in charge of the deputies some of whom were sitting around without orders, or else by fastening the door and windows of the Sheriff's office."

"It matters not that the prisoner may have been guilty of the most revolting crime known to our laws. The next wave of popular frenzy might deprive of his life one who, upon proper investigation, would be found to be innocent."

#### Must Uphold Law.

"It is vain for us to write in our constitution, that cherished heritage of English-speaking people, that all persons accused of crime shall have the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, and shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law, if our government cannot or will not enforce it. A law not enforced is no law at all. The Sheriff who defends his prisoner from violence is defending the constitution of his State, and perchance the lives, the liberty and the happiness of his own family."

"Upon a careful consideration of the evidence and having in view the stringent provisions of the constitution, we cannot escape the conclusion that the Sheriff was negligent in this case. A judgment will be rendered removing him from the office of Sheriff of Bullock county."



Lynchings - 1911

Legal Punishment for Rape.

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NEGRO GETS DEATH SENTENCE  
Minn McIntyre - 5-24-11  
Convicted of Assaulting Mrs. McIntyre Near Coffeetown, May 15

GROVE HILL, ALA., May 23. — Calling a special term of Circuit Court, following an indictment by the Grand Jury, and completing the work of sentencing a negro, Jim Dunnigan, to hang on June 22, he having been convicted of criminal assault on Mrs. Minnie McIntyre at her home near Coffeetown on May 15, Judge Thomas Lackland established a record in cases of this kind.

Mrs. McIntyre took the stand in person and following her testimony the jury was out only a few minutes and in a few more, the negro had been sentenced to hang.

The negro was captured by Sheriff Coates, assisted by a posse of citizens from Coffeetown and lodged safely in jail at Grove Hill where he remained only so long as was required to get the machinery of the courts in motion and give him the death sentence.

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Lynchings-1911.

Legislation Relating to, 75

75

## BILL TO ERADICATE LYNCHING PLANNED

Measure Provides Penalties for  
Sheriff From Whose Custody  
Prisoner Is Taken.

*Consolidation*

At the first day's session of the general assembly, Representative Henry Fullbright, of Burke county, introduced a bill, the object of which is to eradicate the lynching evil in Georgia, and for that purpose provides penalties for the sheriff from whose custody the person lynched is taken.

The first section of the bill provides that when a prisoner is taken from the custody of a sheriff or his deputies, the sheriff automatically forfeits his office.

*B-29-16*  
The second section provides that where a warrant is sworn out for a person and when, in consequence of the sheriff's failure to exercise proper diligence in the execution of the warrant, the person for whom the warrant is issued is lynched, the sheriff shall be subject to removal by the governor, after the governor has made an investigation.

The third section provides that where a prisoner is taken from the custody of the sheriff in one county and lynched in another county, the sheriff of the county in which the lynching occurs is subject to removal at the discretion of the governor.

The fourth section provides that any sheriff losing his office under this proposed law is ineligible to election again.



Lynchings-1911.

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negro

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## CAUGHT, INDICTED AND SENTENCED IN A WEEK

Coffeeville Negro Must Hang for  
His Crime.

Mont Ad 5-24-11  
ASSAULTED WHITE WOMAN

Date Set For Dunnigan's Execution  
Is Earliest That The Law Will Al-  
low.—Is Second Hanging In Clarke  
Within Two Years

THOMASVILLE, ALA., May 23.—  
Captured indicted tried and sentenced  
within one week is the record of the  
case against Jim Dunnigan, the negro  
charged with an assault upon Mrs.  
McIntyre at Coffeeville last Tuesday.  
June 23rd is the date set for the con-  
demned to pay the penalty on the  
gallows for his crime. Circuit Solici-  
tor MucDuffie was assisted in the  
prosecution by county Solicitor F. E.  
Poole while the defendant was re-  
presented by E. P. Wilson by appoint-  
ment of the court.

### Early Execution

The date set for the execution is  
the earliest that the law allows. This  
is the second hanging for Clarke  
county within two years. The other  
case was the negro who shot Deputy  
Sheriff Waynwright at Jackson about  
two years ago and was tried at a spe-  
cial term of the court after being  
captured in Chocktaw County several  
days after the shooting.

## IDENTIFIES NEGRO WHO ATTACKED HER IN BIBB

Miss Filgore Says Wedgsworth  
Was Assailant

IS AN ESCAPED CONVICT

Large Crowd Comes to Centerville but  
Perfect Order Prevails Throughout  
the Day—May try Negro at Special  
Term of Court.

Mont Ad 10-29-11

CENTERVILLE, ALA., May 23.—Miss  
Mary Filgore, the victim of an attack  
committed in the western part of Bibb  
County near the Tuscaloosa line on  
Thursday of this week came to Center-  
ville this morning together with her  
mother and father. She was taken to  
the jail where the negro was confined  
and immediately identified him as the  
assailant. He was also identified by  
the mother of the young woman who was  
in the house at the time of the assault,  
and who was knocked down by the  
negro just after he had robbed the  
house and just before he committed  
the assault upon the daughter. Both  
mother and daughter had physical  
condition on account of the treat-  
ment they received at the hands of the  
negro.

The negro gave the officers a ficti-  
tious name. He is known as Wedgsworth  
and is an escaped convict having ex-  
caped from Prattville in June of this  
year. He was convicted several years  
ago in Walker County on a charge of  
attacking a white woman and given a  
sentence of two years in the peni-  
tentiary, and was out of this sentence  
when he escaped. It seems to be  
no doubt about the man who  
committed the crime Thursday.

There is a large crowd in town but  
the most perfect order prevails and  
the law will take its course. Sheriff  
Oakley has the situation well in hand  
and no trouble is anticipated. Judge  
Miller will be asked to call a special  
term of the court for the purpose of  
giving the negro a trial. The negro  
still denies his guilt.



Lynchings-1911.  
Prevented.

77

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## NEGRO MOB PREVENTS LYNCHING

STOOD GUARD HEAVILY ARMED  
OUTSIDE JAIL PREPARED TO  
RESIST ACTION OF

*Mon. Feb. 13-11*

STANFORD, KY., Feb. 16.—A mob of negroes, heavily armed, stood on guard outside the jail here last night, prepared to resist any attempt of a white mob to lynch the blacks. Louis Gregory and Curley Johnson, held for the shooting and robbery of three white tobacco farmers on the Danville pike last Monday night.

It is believed the action of the negro mob had the effect of warding off an attempt to lynch the prisoners.

At midnight, a posse of armed white men who are neighbors of the highwaymen's victims, drove into town and scouted about the jail. They advised against an attempt to storm the jail, it is believed, because the slightest movement against the negro prisoners would have resulted in a fierce clash between the races.

Sheriff McCarthy and a squad of deputies stood guard in front of the jail during the night. They paid no attention to the negroes' demonstration, although several shots were fired in the blacks' camp. There is bitter feeling against the negroes in this vicinity. Whites are going armed.

## TROOPS GUARD NEGRO

*Mon. Jan. 11-13-11*

TAMPA, FLA., Nov. 12.—Fearing an attempt would be made tonight to take Lee Armistead, the negro who shot two officers at Plant City Friday, out of the local jail, a company of militia was ordered by Governor Gilchrist to guard the jail tonight. A large number of armed citizens of Plant City in the city is believed by the officials to warrant the taking of extra precautions.

## SOLDIERS GUARD COURTHOUSE

LEBANON, KY., May 13.—Guarded by a detail of soldiers from the First Kentucky Regiment, Jim Bucker and Jesse Smith, negroes, were placed on trial today for the alleged murder of a man. They were held in the jail of Lebanon last Sunday. The negroes had been held in jail at Louisville throughout the week for safe keeping.

The soldiers patrolled the court house yard and its approaches while the trial was in progress and deputy sheriffs searched every man who entered the court house to prevent any one from carrying in fire arms.



# Lynchings-1911. Rapes by Whites.

79

north of Ozark. He showed fight and the sheriff had some difficulty in land-  
ing him in jail.

Sheriff McBryde of Pike county came to Ozark this morning and carried his prisoner to Troy this afternoon. Mc-  
Lendon is about 35 years old and is unmarried.

It is stated that McLendon has ac-  
knowledgeed being in the locality at the  
time but denies that he is guilty of the  
assault.

## TWO WHITE MEN HELD FOR ASSAULTING GIRL

Rushed from Geneva County to  
Dothan Jail.

*McA = 2-13-*  
FEELING IS RUNNING HIGH

Young Husband Severely Beaten and  
Wife Shot in Head and Right Eye  
Put Out—One Man Stabbed by Fath-  
er of Their Victim.

DOTHAN, ALA., Jan. 14.--Joel  
Aycock and Alto Barefoot, two white  
men from Geneva county charged with  
criminal assault are now here in the  
Houston county jail for safe keeping.  
The transfer was made Thursday  
afternoon but the matter has been  
kept a secret until this afternoon when  
it leaked out. Owing to this fact  
Judge H. A. Pearce has ordered their  
removal from Dothan. Sheriff Butleg  
will move them Sunday.

According to the Geneva County of-  
ficials, the feeling in that county runs  
high against the two men, who a few  
days ago went to the home of a young  
married couple on a farm and after  
severely beating the husband, took the  
wife to a near by field and assaulted  
her. Later they shot the right side of  
her face off with a shot gun.

After the husband was able to get  
away from his assailants, he ran to  
the house of his father-in-law, who  
accompanied him back to the scene.  
Here a scuffle between the father-in-  
law and Aycock took place and Ay-  
cock was slashed about the neck with  
a knife, but managed to make his  
escape.

The prostrate victim was taken  
home and given attention. It was  
while she was on the bed that Aycock  
and Barfoot slipped back and did the  
shooting, the charge tearing her right  
eye out and other parts of the face  
away. They were captured later by  
the officers who owing to the high  
feeling that exists there against them  
brought them to Dothan.

The names of the victim and her  
husband are withheld by the officers.  
The woman is fifteen years old and her  
husband is 17. They have been married  
only a few months.

## WIDOWER IS ARRESTED.

*Mont Ad 7-12-11*  
Tuttle Is Charged With Assaulting  
Misses  
MARION, OHIO, July 15.—Almo Tut-  
tle, a widower, aged 40, was arrested  
today charged with waylaying Misses  
Flora Spicer and Edna Rogers last  
Sunday night. Miss Spicer who was  
attacked and dragged a considerable  
distance, fainted this evening when  
Tuttle was brought into her presence.

*Mont Ad 7-12-11*  
White Boy Arrested at Anniston  
He Has Committed No Crime.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 17.—Jul-  
ian Williams, the young white man  
brought to Birmingham from Annis-  
ton for safe keeping, being charged  
with a criminal assault on a white  
woman in that city, while she was  
out gathering blackberries, today  
made a denial of the accusation. He  
says that he is 19 years of age and  
came from Ashtand, Gray county. He  
says that he can neither read nor  
write, that he has never been to  
school, and that he never saw the  
woman he is charged with assaulting  
until she was brought before him and  
identified him in front of the An-  
niston court house. He appears to  
be a very simple, country boy and  
hardly realizes the position he is in.

## DOOR COUNTY FOR WHITE MAN

LYNCHING IS FEARED IN GEORGIA  
IF MAN WHO TIED AND AS-  
SAULTED GIRL IS  
CAPTURED.

MONTICELLO, GA., June 17.—A posse  
at the heels of track dogs is scour-  
ing Jasper county tonight for Law-  
rence Crawford, a young  
white man, who, according to the story  
of the victim, Thursday night, while  
the family was absent, tied Lizzie  
Halle to a tree in her own home, as-  
saulted her and fled, leaving the girl  
trussed up until her parents returned  
several hours later.

Excitement is at fever heat, and it  
is generally believed that if Crawford  
is captured an attempt to lynch him  
will be made.

Crawford was a friend of the family  
and called while the girl's parents  
were attending a lodge meeting. She  
says he drugged her and she remem-  
bers nothing until regaining conscious-  
ness Friday morning.

## McLENDON IN OZARK JAIL

IS CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL AS-  
SAULT ON MRS. MINNIE  
McCORLEY NEAR  
BRUNDIDGE.

*Mont Ad 8-18-11*  
OZARK, ALA., June 17.—Sheriff E.  
W. Parrish, last night about midnight,  
captured and lodged in jail Allen Mc-  
Lendon, white, charged with criminal  
assault on Mrs. Minnie Corley near  
Brundidge in Pike county. McLendon  
was captured at the home of his broth-  
er-in-law, S. F. Strickland, a few miles



Lynchings—1911  
Side Lights. 78

## FLA. OFFICERS FOOL MOB Who Shot Two Men Is Placed in Jail.

TAMPA, FLA., Nov. 11.—Lee Armistead, the negro who shot two officers at Plant City early Friday morning and was chased over thirty miles by posses, was captured tonight six miles from Dade City and landed safely in jail here at midnight.

Sheriff Sturkey of Pasco County, accompanied by two deputies, made the trip in automobiles. None of the mobs supposed to be in waiting was encountered, the officers making a wide detour to escape them. Both of the men shot by Armistead, it is believed now, will recover.

## ARMED POSSE LEAVES CITY

### SEARCHING FOR ASSAILANT.

#### SAVANNAH MEN GO TO BRYAN COUNTY ON HUNT.

From the Morning News June 17.

Armed with rifles and shotguns and firm in their determination to serve justice to a negro who assaulted a white woman in Bryan county, eighteen miles from Savannah on the Ogeechee road, eight men left Savannah early last night in an automobile after a message that the negro had been located in a swamp was received by the woman's father, who is a resident of Savannah.

The details received of the assault were meager, but from other relatives who live here it was learned that the negro had been employed by the woman's husband for several weeks. Members of the family said that the woman sat up several hours one night last week, after becoming frightened at a dream she had concerning the negro. She told her husband of the occurrence and when he asked the negro about his actions he ran. The husband fired at him, but his bullets went wild. Yesterday the negro is said to have returned to the house and committed the crime.

The husband of the negro's victim is a farmer and was not near his home when the crime was committed. After learning of it he immediately notified his wife's father in this city. The party had not returned to Savannah early this morning and it is not known whether they captured the negro.

## TWO PRISONERS.

Only a Charge of Attempted Burglary Made Against Them.

From the Morning News June 18.

The posse of Savannahians who went to the Black Ankle district Saturday afternoon found their activities had been stimulated by a false alarm and that no assault had been made or attempted so far as shown by any of the evidence in the case. The posse, however, brought back Willie Green, a negro known as "Beaufort," and Jim Reed.

Joel A. Dickerson, the father of Mrs. Henry Smoak, who was believed to have been the victim of an assault when the party left the city, and the leader of the posse, swore out a warrant charging the prisoners with attempted burglary, and they were lodged in jail.

It appears that Mr. Smoak came to the city Wednesday and left Mrs. Smoak at home in company with an elderly lady. Mrs. Smoak says that Reed, who worked for Mr. Smoak, walked through the house with an ax during the day and frequently asked her for matches and hung around so persistently that her suspicions were excited. She says the house was well locked up at night, but that during the night she heard someone working at one of the windows and heard the negro call out. The next morning the window fastening was broken.

When Mr. Smoak returned home Thursday afternoon the negro took the horse as usual and began unhitching it while Mr. Smoak went into the house. Mrs. Smoak told her husband of the occurrence and he secured his gun and returned to where the negro was and demanded an explanation. The negro turned and ran as Mr. Smoak approached. Mr. Smoak fired at him and missed.

The negro returned and spent that night at Mr. Smoak's place, afterwards leaving to go to work at a turpentine camp four miles away. Mr. Smoak telephoned to some of his relatives in the city Saturday about the occurrence and they made up the posse and went out to arrest the negro, who was found in bed at the camp where he worked. The negro declared he had nothing to do with attempting to break into the house, but said the white man had tried to get in. Those in the party, therefore, arrested the white man also and brought him to the city with the negro. The white man denies all knowledge of the occurrence.